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Dominant Position of American Cotton Shown by Review of World Situation.

Foreign Countries Endeavor to Increase Supply—British Textile Industry Depends Upon United States for Greater Part of Raw Product Used—Situation in Most-Promising Regions Shows No Great Prospects of Immediate Increase of Raw Material.

American cotton holds a dominant position in the world's cotton markets, and will continue to hold this position at least for some years, despite the efforts of other countries to become less dependent upon the product of the United States.

Factors in United States Position.

There are three factors which contribute to this preeminence: The quantity produced in this country; the need for cotton with staple and other characteristics of the American; and an increasing world consumption of cotton. The annual increase has been estimated at 500,000 to 800,000 bales of 500 pounds.

For some years approximately 60 per cent of the world's supply of cotton has been produced in the United States; and in prewar times about 63 per cent of the quantity produced in the United States was exported (average 1910–1914; Table 3, p. 238). This means that foreign countries have been dependent upon the United States for somewhat more than 35 per cent of their supply. This fact, together with the desirable quality of the American staple, has resulted in the preeminent position the United States occupies to-day in cotton.

From 1890 to 1914 the United States consumed only about 30 to 39 per cent of the cotton produced in the United States.[1] Since that time the consumption in this country has been steadily increasing. From a home use of slightly more than one-third of the crop in prewar times, the United States increased its consumption under the stress of the artificial conditions of war to somewhat more than half the amount produced. During the 1915–16 season 60 per cent of the crop was consumed in this country; during 1916–17, 60 per cent; during the 1917–18 season, 61 per cent. The 1918–19 season showed a decline to 48 per cent.[1]

Dependence upon the American product at a time when the United States is increasing its own consumption has caused other countries to investigate the possibility of increasing the supply of desirable cottons both in other cotton-growing regions and in new localities with suitable climatic conditions. The results of some of these surveys are given in this article.

World's Supply of Cotton.

In order to interpret accurately the results of these investigations, it is necessary to show briefly the world's supply of cotton

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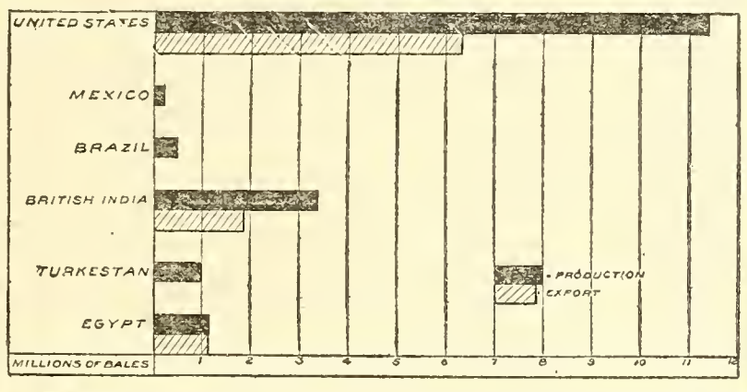
COTTON PRODUCTION AND EXPORTS OF LEADING COUNTRIES.

[Five-year average.]



[1] Bul. 140, Bureau of the Census.

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MONTANA CATTLE MOVEMENT HEAVY IN 1919.

That Montana cattle herds were broken up and widely scattered because of the drought conditions prevailing during the summer and fall of 1919 is indicated by the compilations of the reports of the brand inspectors of the Montana Cattlemen's Association.

A total of 641,337 cattle and calves were shipped out of Montana during 1919, an increase of 234,922 head, or 57 per cent, as compared with the output of 1918, a gain of 308,281 head, or 90 per cent over 1917, and an increase of 413,509 head, or 18 per cent over 1916. As compared with the previous 10-year average, cattle and calf shipments

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BUTTER PRODUCTION INCREASED IN 1919.

Quantity Reported Seven Per Cent Greater Than for 1918.

The last and most complete report issued by the Bureau of Markets gives the production of creamery butter in 1919 for the United States as 866,850,180 pounds. This figure is estimated to be within 2 per cent of the actual total production, possibly it is within less than five-tenths of 1 per cent of the actual total. Compared with 1918, production increased 7.15 per cent. All of the increase came during the first seven months of the year with the exception of a 2.42 per cent increase in December. The greatest increase, 21.48 per cent, occurred in May. The remaining four months showed a decrease, averaging 3.84 per cent, the greatest, 8.08 per cent, occurring in October.

All Sections Show Gains.

For convenience in compiling production data, the United States has been divided into eight geographic sections. In each section there was an annual increase in production over 1918. The increases varied from less than four-tenths of 1 per cent in New England to over 40 per cent in the South Central section. Only one section, the East North Central, showed an increase for every State. In four out of the six New England States there was a decrease, but the increases in the other two States, Massachusetts and Connecticut, were sufficiently large to insure an increase for the section. Tennessee netted the largest per cent increase, over 88 per cent. West Virginia came second with an increase amounting to over 73 per cent. Inasmuch as both of these States were relatively small producers, the high percentage increases involved relatively small actual increases. Ohio showed the greatest actual increase, 11,845,242 pounds, which brought it up into fifth place as a butter State. The States occupying the first 10 places in the production of butter during 1919 and 1918 are listed below in the order of importance:

Rank.	1919.		1918.	
		Pounds.		*Pounds.*
1	Minnesota	130,785,598	Minnesota	121,909,314
2	Iowa	87,914,633	Iowa	84,888,404
3	Wisconsin	85,054,334	Wisconsin	82,872,337
4	California	61,795,295	Nebraska	62,686,561
5	Ohio	60,573,159	California	56,956,348
6	Nebraska	60,467,056	Ohio	48,727,917
7	Michigan	45,206,770	Michigan	41,676,631
8	Indiana	44,658,534	Indiana	38,790,249
9	Illinois	44,621,358	Illinois	38,130,801
10	Missouri	38,411,403	Kansas	33,421,014

(Continued on page 239.)

LIVE STOCK

CHICAGO STOCKYARDS STRIKE CAUSES ERRATIC MARKET.

A strike of the employees of the Union Stockyards & Transit Co., Chicago, lasting throughout the first four days of the week necessitated placing embargoes against shipments of live stock to the Chicago market, thereby reducing the supply for the week ending April 3 to considerably below normal volume, although decreases in the Chicago run were partially made up by the diversion of the supplies to other markets. The week's ten-market totals were about 161,400 cattle, 448,700 hogs, and 166,300 sheep, compared with 194.900 cattle, 585,000 hogs, and 147,000 sheep the preceding week, and 183,400 cattle, 528,000 hogs, and 18,100 sheep the corresponding week last year. Chicago's receipts for the week totaled but 10,316 cattle, 15,243 hogs, and 24,616 sheep, as against 64,402 cattle, 166,834 hogs, and 45,903 sheep the week previous.

The strike-bound condition of the Chicago market during the greater part of the week under review left outside market centers without reliable quetations from the basic market on which to guide trading and as a result the trend of prices was very irregular. The material contraction of Chicago receipts naturally was a bullish influence, although with supplies too light to keep killing gangs busy, packers were more or less indifferent buyers.

Cattle.—The trend of prices on all kinds of killing cattle, with the exception of bulls and canners, was upward early in the week, and although Missouri River markets closed with much of the week's early advance lost, the close was higher on most classes than the close of the preceding week. At Chicago beef steers and medium to best grades of butcher stock closed mostly 25 to 50 cents higher with yearlings of decent to good killing flesh conservatively quoted 50 to 75 cents higher inasmuch as small local killers were active contenders for the light supply of stock available. Canners and bulls did not share in the gain and veal calf trade was very irregular.

The stocker and feeder market was quiet and demand below normal for the season at practically all points with discouragement on the part of beef makers over the recent trend of fat cattle prices discernible. Prices worked lower at Omaha and East St. Louis but held steady to strong at Kansas City. At Chicago killers absorbed nearly everything with a flesh covering in lieu of an adequate supply of more desirable killing stuff, but country demand for all kinds was narrow and the week-end session on all classes of live stock at that market was handicapped by difficulty or inability to get stuff bought for shipment on the rails because of a strike of railway switchmen. Most of the trading in stock and feeding steers at Missouri River markets during the week was done within range of from $8.50 to $11.25, while the bulk of the beef-steer purchases were at $11 to $13.50 with a top of $14.50 at Kansas City and $14 for both heavy and yearling steers at Omaha. The week's top at Chicago was $14.25, nothing approaching prime grade appearing.

Word comes from southern Texas that approximately 300,000 beef steers will be moving to market off South Texas grass through April and May. It is expected that southwestern markets will absorb the great bulk of this stuff, but in the event it moves

LIVE STOCK PRICES, TUESDAY, APR. 6.

[Price per 100 pounds.]

	Chicago.		East St. Louis.	Kansas City.	Omaha
	Apr. 6.	Mar. 30.[1]	Apr. 6.	Apr. 6.	Apr. 6.
Hogs.					
Top	$16.50	.....	$16.90	$15.75	$15.50
Bulk of sales	$15.25-16.25	.....	$16.20-16.80	$14.25-15.35	$13.75-15.25
Heavy (250 pounds up), medium-choice	14.75-16.00	.....	14.75-16.00	14.25-14.75	13.25-14.75
Medium (200-250 pounds), medium-choice	15.65-16.50	.....	16.00-16.80	14.50-15.40	14.50-15.25
Light (150-200 pounds), common-choice	16.00-16.50	.....	16.50-16.90	15.25-15.75	15.00-15.50
Light lights (130-150 pounds), common-choice	15.00-16.00	.....	15.60-16.70	.....	14.25-15.00
Packing sows (250 pounds up), smooth	13.00-14.00	.....	12.25-12.75	12.00-12.25	12.50-13.25
Packing sows (200 pounds up), rough	12.75-13.25	.....	12.00-12.50	11.50-11.75	12.00-12.50
Pigs (130 pounds down), medium-choice	13.50-15.50	.....	12.25-16.40	.....	.....
Stock pigs (130 pounds down), common-choice	.....	.....	11.00-16.00	12.00-15.75	12.00-14.50
Cattle.					
Beef steers:					
Medium and heavy (1,100 pounds up)—					
Choice and prime	14.00-15.50	.....	14.25-14.75	13.25-14.50	13.25-14.25
Good	13.00-14.00	.....	12.50-14.00	12.20-13.15	12.25-13.25
Medium	11.75-13.00	.....	11.25-12.25	11.15-12.20	11.25-12.25
Common	10.25-11.75	.....	9.75-11.00	9.25-11.15	10.00-11.25
Light weight (1,100 pounds down)—					
Choice and prime	14.00-15.50	.....	13.75-14.50	13.00-14.25	13.25-14.00
Good	12.75-14.00	.....	12.25-13.50	11.90-13.00	11.75-13.25
Medium	11.50-12.75	.....	11.00-12.00	10.60-11.90	10.75-11.75
Common	10.00-11.50	.....	9.50-10.75	9.00-10.60	9.50-10.75
Butcher cattle:					
Heifers, common-choice	8.00-14.00	.....	7.75-14.50	7.25-12.40	7.00-12.00
Cows, common-choice	8.00-12.50	.....	7.50-11.50	6.90-11.00	6.50-11.75
Bulls, bologna and beef	7.75-11.00	.....	7.00-10.50	6.00-10.00	6.00-10.75
Canners and cutters:					
Cows and heifers	5.00- 8.00	.....	5.00- 7.25	4.75- 6.90	4.50- 6.50
Canner steers	6.00- 8.00	.....	5.25- 7.50	5.50- 6.75	6.50- 7.50
Veal calves:					
Light and medium weight, medium-choice	16.00-17.50	.....	12.00-15.75	14.00-16.50	14.75-16.25
Heavy weight, common-choice	7.50-14.00	.....	8.00-11.00	7.00-11.75	7.50-12.75
Feeder steers:					
Heavy (1,000 pounds up), common-choice	9.40-11.85	.....	9.75-11.50	9.25-12.50	9.25-11.75
Medium (800-1,000 pounds), common-choice	9.25-11.65	.....	9.00-11.25	8.90-12.40	9.00-11.50
Light (800 pounds down) common-choice	9.00-11.50	.....	8.50-11.00	8.50-12.00	8.50-11.50
Stocker cattle:					
Steers, common-choice	7.65-11.25	.....	7.00-10.50	6.50-11.40	7.00-11.25
Cows and heifers, common-choice	7.50- 9.25	.....	6.50- 8.50	6.00-10.75	5.75- 9.50
Calves:					
Good and choice	9.50-11.25	.....	9.00-10.50	8.50-11.60	9.00-10.50
Common and medium	8.00- 9.50	.....	7.00- 9.00	6.00- 8.25	6.50- 9.50
Sheep.					
Lambs:					
84 pounds down, medium-prime	18.00-20.75	.....	18.00-19.75	17.50-20.40	18.00-20.10
Culls and commons	14.75-17.75	.....	15.50-18.00	14.00-17.25	14.50-17.5.
Feeder lambs	15.50-17.50	.....	.....	14.75-17.50	1.50-17.500
Yearling wethers, medium-prime	15.50-18.50	.....	15.50-18.00	15.50-17.75	150-18.0.55
Wethers, medium-prime	14.00-16.00	.....	12.25-15.00	12.50-15.25	14.00-15507
Ewes:					
Medium, good and choice	11.00-15.00	.....	10.25-14.00	12.00-14.75	12.25-14.50
Culls and common	6.00-10.75	.....	5.00- 9.00	5.50-11.75	5.00-11.00
Breeding ewes, full months to yearlings	.....	.....	.....	9.00-16.50	9.50-14.50

[1] Strike of stockyards employees resulted in insufficient sales to warrant quoting market.

WHOLESALE PRICES WESTERN DRESSED MEATS, TUESDAY, APR. 6.

[Price per 100 pounds.]

	Chicago.			New York.		
	Apr. 6.	Mar 30.	Mar. 9.	Apr. 6.	Mar. 30.	Mar. 9.
Fresh beef:						
Steers—						
Choice	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Good	$20.00-21.50	$20.00-22.00	$19.00-21.00	$20.00-20.50	$20.00-21.00	$18.00-20.00
Medium	18.50-19.50	18.00-19.50	17.00-18.50	18.00-19.00	19.00-20.00	17.00-18.00
Common	16.50-18.00	16.50-18.00	15.00-17.00	17.00-18.00	17.00-19.00	16.00-17.00
Cows—						
Good	17.00-18.00	17.00-18.00	16.00-17.50	17.00-18.00	17.00-19.00	15.00-17.00
Medium	16.00-17.00	16.00-17.00	14.50-15.50	16.00-17.00	16.00-17.00	14.00-15.00
Common	15.00-16.00	15.00-16.00	13.00-14.00	15.50-16.00	15.50-16.00	12.50-13.00
Bulls—						
Good	.....	.....	.....	.....	14.00-15.00	12.00-13.50
Medium	.....	.....	.....	12.50-14.00	13.00-13.50	10.50-11.00
Common	11.50-12.00	11.00-12.00	9.00-10.50	12.00-12.50	12.00-12.50	10.00-10.50
Fresh lamb and mutton:						
Lambs—						
Choice	33.00-35.00	31.00-33.00	30.00-32.00	35.00-37.00	31.00-34.00	28.00-29.00
Good	31.00-33.00	29.00-31.00	28.00-30.00	32.00-34.00	28.00-30.00	26.00-28.00
Medium	30.00-31.00	28.00-29.00	26.00-28.00	28.00-30.00	25.00-26.00	25.00-26.00
Common	26.00-29.00	24.00-27.00	23.00-26.00	27.00-28.00	23.00-24.00	22.00-24.00
Mutton—						
Good	24.00-25.00	24.00-25.00	22.50-23.50	26.00-28.00	24.00-26.00	18.00-21.00
Medium	22.00-23.50	22.00-23.50	20.00-22.00	25.00-26.00	21.00-23.00	17.00-18.00
Common	18.00-22.00	18.00-22.00	17.00-20.00	24.00-25.00	17.00-19.00	13.00-15.00
Fresh veal:						
Choice	28.00-30.00	30.00-31.00	25.00-27.00	.....	.....	.....
Good	25.00-28.00	27.50-30.00	22.00-25.00	26.00-28.00	28.00-30.00	27.00-28.00
Medium	22.00-25.00	24.50-27.00	20.00-22.00	23.00-25.00	24.00-27.00	24.00-27.00
Common	21.00-22.00	22.00-24.00	16.00-20.00	20.00-22.00	20.00-22.00	20.00-22.00
Fresh pork cuts:						
Pork loins—						
8-10 lbs. average	34.00-35.00	32.00-34.00	29.00-30.00	30.00-31.00	30.00-31.00	29.00-30.00
10-12 lbs. average	31.00-33.00	30.00-31.00	27.00-30.00	28.00-29.00	28.00-29.00	27.00-28.00
12-14 lbs average	28.00-31.00	27.00-29.00	25.00-28.00	26.00-28.00	26.00-28.00	25.00-26.00
14 lbs., over	27.00-28.00	26.00-27.00	22.00-24.00	25.00-26.00	25.00-26.00	22.00-24.00
Shoulders—						
Plain	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Skinned	22.00-23.00	23.00-24.00	20.00-22.00	21.00-23.00	21.00-23.00	20.00-21.00
Picnics—						
4-6 lbs. average	20.00-21.50	20.00-21.50	18.00-20.00	.....	.....	.....
6-8 lbs. average	19.00-20.00	19.00-20.00	17.00-18.00	19.00-20.00	19.00-20.00	19.00-20.00
8 lbs., over	18.00-19.00	18.00-19.00	16.00-18.00	.....	.....	.....
Butts—						
Boneless	.....	.....	.....	29.00-30.00	29.00-30.00	28.00-29.00
Boston style	28.00-29.00	26.00-29.00	24.00-25.00	25.00-26.00	25.00-26.00	24.00-26.00

as freely as now indicated it may prove a depressing influence on the market for the lower grades of native stock. Feeders who attended the recent meeting of the Texas Cattlemen's Association report that very little trading has as yet been accomplished on Texas cattle to be moved to northern pastures, a difference of between $15 and $25 a head existing between the buyers and sellers. It is reported that asking prices on steers range mostly from $10 to $11.50 per hundred pounds, or $60 to $70 a head for 2-year-olds, $80 to $90 for 3-year-olds, and $90 to $115 for 4-year-olds, with the bulk of the available supply consisting of 2-year-olds.

Kansas pasture men are reported willing to rent pastures the coming season at the rate of $8 to $12 per head. Some contracts for pastures are said to have been made on this basis. It is expected that some of the young cattle and female stock taken South from the Northwest during the drouth period last summer will go back to the Northwest this spring. Some owners have made transportation arrangements to that end.

Hogs.—The market at Chicago was very erratic under light receipts caused by the strike of stockyard employees and railroad switchmen. Only 15,243 hogs arrived and four-fifths of the total supply showed up Friday and Saturday. The tendency of prices was upward with small packers absorbing most of the offerings, bulk Saturday showing advances of 70 to 80 cents with top at $16.30, or 80 cents above that of the week previous. However, there were sales fully $1 higher. Trading at the three other markets also proved unusually irregular throughout, owing to the unstable conditions at Chicago. Closing prices at Omaha were mostly steady with general advance at East St. Louis measuring 25 to 50 cents, although some 250 to 300 pound hogs gained 75 cents to $1. Best price of the week was $16.75 paid Friday at East St. Louis.

Sheep.—About one-half of the meager receipts at Chicago were direct shipments to packers. The few on sale changed hands at irregular prices; however, the general trade was around steady as compared with the close of the previous week. Choice Colorado lambs brought $20.50 late Saturday. At River markets the price trend was upward and choice lambs sold at $20.25 to $20.50 on the close at Omaha and Kansas City, respectively. At Kansas City lambs advanced 65 to 80 cents, and sheep 25 to 50 cents during the week. Lambs gained 50 to 75 cents and sheep 25 to 50 cents at Omaha for the week. At East St. Louis lambs closed 50 cents higher than the previous week, but sheep were only firm.

Opening April 5.—Less than 200 cars of live stock, all told, reached the Chicago market Monday, April 5, the short run being due to strikes of railway switchmen. Missouri River markets had fairly good runs in the aggregate. Trade on the miniature supply at Chicago was on a catch-as-catch-can basis. Much of the beef steer offerings sold 25 to 50 cents higher with yearlings and some fat cows and heifers showing more gain, but canners, bulls, and calves were slow at around closing levels of the week previous. Mixed steers and heifer yearlings sold up to $14.50 at Chicago. Omaha with a good cattle run was about steady, while Kansas City and East St. Louis ruled strong to higher. The few hogs at Chicago sold mostly 50 to 75 cents higher with a top of $16.75. Light hogs advanced 10 cents at East St. Louis, others 25 to 50 cents. Kansas City and Omaha markets opened higher but lost part of the advance. The following bulk prices on Monday indicate the lack of uniformity in prices: Chicago $15.65 to $16.50, East St. Louis $16 to $16.60, Kansas City $14.50 to $15.75, Omaha $13.50. There was practically no market on sheep and lambs at Chicago, although a city butcher paid $21.50 for one load of wool lambs, which was far above packer's ideas of values. Other markets were very erratic and varied from 50 cents higher to 40 cents lower.

RECEIPTS, SHIPMENTS, AND LOCAL SLAUGHTER.

Week Ending Apr. 3.

Market.	Cattle and calves.			Hogs.			Sheep.		
	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.
Chicago	14,178	2,819	11,359	15,423	229	15,014	24,616	1,253	23,363
East St. Louis	22,336	5,422	16,724	81,179	38,414	62,567	9,277	622	8,304
Indianapolis [1]	1,329	5,525	5,929	35,086	10,871	22,505	799	533	174
Kansas City	42,112	17,586	24,864	63,490	16,155	47,414	30,786	4,570	26,938
Oklahoma City	8,725	2,177	5,394	9,457	805	8,151	149	125	6
Omaha	38,501	12,381	24,517	93,693	35,302	61,120	44,476	10,369	34,893
St. Joseph [1]	12,251	5,710	6,569	41,908	3,723	38,123	20,750	2,497	16,399
St. Paul	30,207	9,852	19,974	46,382	8,965	33,052	2,634	614	2,023
Sioux City [1]	15,581	8,507	7,757	62,675	33,966	31,901	5,279	1,792	3,155
Wichita [1]	4,376	2,809	1,718	8,928	549	5,223	7	.....	7
Total	189,596	72,788	124,807	458,222	143,979	325,073	138,773	22,375	115,262
Previous week	260,166	80,193	166,077	613,828	180,840	428,013	134,723	30,242	104,242

[1] Week ending Friday, Apr. 2.

BEEF TRADE SLOW BUT PRICES STRONG.

Lamb Markets Sharply Higher.

(Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago.)

A generally slow demand and strong prices characterized the trade in fresh meats during the week ending April 3. The walkout of the employees of the Union Stockyards Co. at Chicago at the close of the previous week and railroad embargoes against shipments of live stock to that market were reflected in strong to higher prices at the eastern markets and erratic trading at Chicago until late in the week.

Beef.—The week's receipts showed a larger percentage of good steers and the stronger price tendency was on the lower grades. Carcasses carrying a moderate to high degree of finish failed to attract the attention of buyers except to a limited extent. Trade in chucks and plates showed no stimulating effect at eastern distributing centers and most markets reported some accumulation with price tendency downward, while the demand for hinds and ribs continued good at firm to higher prices. Compared with the week previous steer prices both east and west were $1 to $1.50 higher. Cows were unevenly 50 cents to $2 higher, the greatest advance being at Boston and the Philadelphia market remaining steady on good cows and weak to lower on all others. The limited offerings of bulls were sold at prices mostly steady with Monday to 50 cents higher at New York. As is usual during the closing days of Lent, kosher beef trade was exceedingly slow and prices unsettled with a sharp downward trend at the eastern markets. On account of short supplies at Chicago that market reacted and closed at an advance of $1 on cow chucks and $1 to $2 on steer chucks.

Veal.—The demand for veal during the closing days of the Lenten season was very uneven with prices fluctuating. After midweek the Philadelphia market was in a demoralized condition while other eastern markets were steady on good calves but weak to lower on common. Under liberal receipts Chicago prices held steady with Monday on the better grades but declined sharply after mid-week on all low grade stuff.

Pork.—The week's marketing of fresh pork cuts showed considerable unevenness

STOCKER AND FEEDER SHIPMENTS.

Week Ending Friday, Apr. 2.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Market origin:			
Chicago	2,357	.....	509
East St. Louis	2,741	3,317	969
Fort Worth	5,171	755	1,488
Indianapolis	1,059	253	52
Kansas City	12,054	5,520	1,854
Oklahoma City	1,730	711	.....
Omaha	4,375	251	1,325
St. Joseph	1,643	133	153
St. Paul	8,559	6,631	.....
Sioux City	4,239	937	.....
Wichita	2,098	423	.....
Total	46,026	18,931	6,350
Previous week	38,625	14,625	16,362
States destination:			
Alabama	100	.....	.....
Arkansas	56	.....	.....
Colorado	29	.....	.....
Illinois	3,037	2,983	615
Indiana	1,808	253	52
Iowa	7,246	5,464	314
Kansas	9,354	1,376	787
Kentucky	117	.....	.....
Louisiana	408	.....	.....
Maryland	30	346	.....
Massachusetts	64	.....	.....
Michigan	243	44	.....
Minnesota	2,322	514	.....
Mississippi	105	.....	.....
Missouri	5,198	2,981	1,821
Montana	26	.....	.....
Nebraska	4,347	552	1,011
New York	297	653	.....
North Carolina	6	.....	.....
North Dakota	93	.....	.....
Ohio	1,228	445	.....
Oklahoma	2,414	607	.....
Pennsylvania	81	143	.....
South Dakota	846	.....	.....
Tennessee	142	.....	.....
Texas	4,148	843	1,630
Virginia	101	.....	.....
Washington	50	.....	.....
Wisconsin	2,128	1,727	120
Wyoming	2	.....	.....
Total	46,026	18,931	6,350

DAILY AVERAGE WEIGHT AND COST OF HOGS.

Week Ending Apr. 3.

[Price per 100 pounds.]

	Chicago.		East St. Louis.		Kansas City.		Omaha.	
	Av. wt.	Av. cost.	Av. wt.	Av. cost.	Av. wt.	Av. cost.	Av. wt.	Av. cost.
	Lbs		*Lbs*		*Lbs*		*Lbs*	
Mon	263	$14.75	211	$15.33	233	$14.59	247	$14.39
Tues	(1)	(1)	194	15.84	232	15.11	256	14.06
Wed	(1)	(1)	204	15.99	231	14.88	250	14.49
Thurs	(1)	(1)	207	16.00	232	14.89	250	14.21
Fri	254	15.25	220	15.85	224	14.99	248	14.49
Sat	247	15.18	191	16.04	217	14.91	246	14.27
Average:								
This wk	255	15.08	203	15.90	231	14.88	250	14.31
Last wk	247	14.94	202	15.78	228	15.16	250	14.31
4 weeks ago	237	14.84	219	14.98	224	14.25	244	13.98

[1] No market on account of strike of stockyards employees.

The above averages are computed on packer and shipper purchases

in demand and sharp price fluctuations with the tendency mostly upward. The abnormal conditions of the Chicago live-stock market during the first half of the week was a factor which affected fresh pork prices and resulted in erratic and spasmodic trading. Conditions during the closing days of the week were more nearly normal and Friday's market was practically stable; Philadelphia, where the week's decline ranged from $1 to $2 on all cuts, being the only exception.

Lamb.—The demand for lambs continues somewhat in excess of supplies, although offerings were heavier than a year ago. Liberal quantities of New Zealand lambs were also on sale at most of the eastern markets and moved regularly at prices ranging $3 to $4 below domestic lambs. Price ranges at the several markets were practically uniform with a tendency to narrow as the week progressed. There was a general advance in prices at all markets; Boston's closing prices were $4 higher than one week ago, New York $3 higher, and Philadelphia and Chicago $2 higher. The first spring lambs of the season to appear in noticeable quantities were offered during the week.

Mutton.—Mature sheep were scarce at all markets and the week's range of prices reflected healthy conditions with a gradual tendency to higher values.

MARCH MEAT TRADE.

The month's marketing of live stock at seven of the principal live stock markets showed a decrease of approximately 63,000 cattle, 204,000 hogs, and 63,000 sheep and lambs, as compared with the same period in 1919. While the receipts at the seven markets during the month indicated a total decrease in numbers marketed in the United States, the receipts of dressed meats and the number of animals slaughtered locally at the three large eastern consuming centers (Boston, New York, and Philadelphia) showed an increase of 39,270 lamb and mutton carcasses, and a decrease of 3,666 beef carcasses as compared with March, 1919. Although hog carcasses showed a slight decrease, 2,518 carcasses, the volume of fresh pork cuts marketed increased by 1,183,665 pounds. While the seasonal demand for beef was slightly less than during the corresponding month one year ago, the increased marketings of lambs and fresh pork cuts at the three markets indicated a substantial increase in volume of all fresh meats handled.

Meat Exports Decrease.

Export statistics for February showed decreases in all meats and meat products exported except neutral lard and pickled pork as compared with February, 1919. Exports of fresh beef during February were 739,000 pounds less than during the corresponding month last year. The greatest decreases in meats and meat products exported were on bacon, hams and shoulders, lard, and lard compounds.

While the rates of foreign exchange showed some improvement during March, marketing conditions in most of the European countries are still in an unsettled condition.

The War Department announced the sale of its surplus holdings of frozen beef during the month, the bulk going to one of the foreign governments. This had a steadying effect on the local dressed-beef trade as it removed one of the factors which at intervals during the past several months had been used by some interests to intensify the unsettled marketing conditions prevailing.

MARCH MEAT SUPPLIES AT THREE EASTERN MARKETS.

	Boston.		New York.		Philadelphia.	
	1920	1919	1920	1919	1920	1919
Receipts.						
Western dressed meats:						
Steers....carcasses..	11,543	3,101	21,771	25,462	3,792	6,690
Cows....do....	6,861	11,152	4,617		2,378	4,898
Bulls....do....	351	613	902		191	328
Veal....do....	1,820	2,559	40,205	35,628	6,516	8,196
Hogs....do....	.....	.....	3,366	5,187	424	.....
Lambs....do....	56,174	36,405	94,366	67,992	26,663	30,456
Mutton....do....	2,562	6,710	23,173	40,594	6,545	9,358
Goats....do....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pork cuts, fresh....pounds..	454,272	634,848	1,937,474	1,281,665	1,545,035	836,603
Beef cuts, fresh....do....	62,550	.....	399,831	438,300	.....	.....
Local Slaughter.						
Federal inspection:						
Cattle....carcasses..	5,112	6,700	41,355	49,296	8,042	7,459
Calves....do....	7,646	14,808	52,105	40,257	4,039	3,480
Hogs....do....	68,279	99,363	169,355	145,466	55,971	49,250
Sheep....do....	3,952	11,097	90,064	81,900	24,533	5,269
Goats....do....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
City inspection:						
Cattle....do....	24	23	34	.....	699	1,016
Calves....do....	6,373	8,683	15,054	12,630	1,789	2,276
Hogs....do....	3,444	4,313	577	754	1,190	791
Sheep....do....	.....	1	1,021	1,180	2,924	1,550
Goats....do....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Beef Price Trend Turns Upward.

The downward trend of beef prices during January and February was checked the first week in March, and throughout the remainder of the month there were slight weekly fluctuations followed by gradual price improvements. With decreased supplies of the lower grades of steer beef, markets both east and west developed additional strength on common and medium and resulted in narrowing the price ranges on all grades. The light demand for finished beef was out of proportion to that for half-fat stuff. This condition was due largely to the demand for loins and ribs and to a corresponding lack of demand for the cheaper cuts. The campaign for a more general use of fore-quarter beef did not result in any appreciable change in demand for chucks and plates at the principal consuming centers, and all markets reported a generally slow trade and some accumulation.

Good steer beef at Chicago on March 1 was quoted at $20 and on March 31 at $22. Boston prices declined from $20 at the beginning of the month to $19 by the end of the third week but reacted and closed at $20. New York was the strongest of the four markets, advancing from $18 on March 1 to $21 at the close. With $19 quoted at Philadelphia at the beginning of the month there was a gradual advance to $21 at the close. Offerings of cow beef have been on the decrease with good cows in demand at firm to higher prices. Under continued light receipts and a slight improvement in demand, bulls were sold on a generally steady to higher market. Kosher beef markets were unsettled with prices fluctuating.

Veal Prices Firm to Higher.

Barring week-end declines, veal markets both east and west were in a fairly healthy condition. Although receipts were liberal, the offerings of the better grades were not equal to the demand. The month's closing prices ranged from $2 higher at Boston and New York to $3 higher at Philadelphia and up to $3.50 higher at Chicago. The embargo on express shipments to Chicago during a part of the month, caused by a strike of express companies' employees, was a factor which affected the supply at that market and was reflected in the higher prices.

Fresh Pork Prices Fluctuate Sharply.

Although the month's range of prices on fresh pork cuts showed uneven advances, there were sharp fluctuations at all markets. During the closing days of the month conditions at Chicago were made abnormal by the strike of the stockyard employees, and prices over a three-day period advanced $4 per hundred pounds. With a top of $28 on loins at Chicago at the beginning of the month, closing quotations were up to $35, or an advance of $7. Price ranges at the eastern markets were more nearly uniform and show an average advance of $2 for the month.

Lamb Prices Irregular.

Receipts of lamb and mutton at consuming centers showed diminishing numbers of old sheep with the supply generally less than the demand. Eastern lamb markets were unsettled with prices declining during the first half of the month, but reacted under lighter receipts and a more active demand. Boston's closing prices were $1 above the opening and $6 above the low spot near the middle of th month. New York's closing prices were $4 above the opening and $9 above the low spot. The Philadelphia market fluctuated during the entire month. Closing prices were $1 higher than the opening and $4 higher than the lowest points reached during the first and second weeks. From a top of $33 on March 1, Chicago prices declined to $31 on March 19 followed by a generally strong market during the remainder of the month and a top of $34.

The light receipts of mutton and a fairly regular demand were the factors which resulted in steady to strong prices at both Chicago and the eastern markets.

Cured Pork Advances Gradually.

The movement of cured pork and pork products through domestic channels during the month was practically normal. There was a gradual advance in the wholesale price of hams and bacon, with the month's closing prices ranging from $2 to $3 per 100 pounds higher than the opening. Shoulders showed an advance of practically $1 and dry salt meats 50 cents to $1 during the same period. Lard prices strengthened with the top at the end of the month 50 cents above the opening and the range materially narrowed. The market for compound lard remained unchanged throughout the month with prices steady and very nearly in line with pure lard.

(See page 233 for "Record-Calf Receipts at Chicago.")

DAIRY AND POULTRY

BUTTER MARKET UNSETTLED.

The butter market during the week ending April 3 was unsettled and was characterized by more or less independent local market reactions. Although some markets showed consistent price gains from Monday to Saturday, the general tendency at the five important markets, New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, and San Francisco was for lower prices, which averaged 1.74 cents under those of the previous week.

The expected heavy arrivals of Danish butter at New York served to make buyers cautious and diverted considerable butter from the eastern markets. In Boston the effort on the part of the dealers to keep floors cleared for the April 1 inventory aided in depressing the local market, although there was very little cause for the feverish and unsettled undertone during the week. While Boston reported rapid increases in local receipts of northern butter, production for the country as a whole as evidenced by receipts on the markets increased but little. The "Oscar II" arrived on Wednesday with nearly 2,000,000 pounds of Danish butter and the "Oregon" with a larger cargo made harbor the latter part of the week, but on account of a strike of longshoremen on Friday very little, if any, of the butter became available to the trade. As a consequence, supplies were short and prices ruled firm at both Philadelphia and New York. Chicago, on the other hand, because of the diverted shipments from the eastern markets, was very weak until the end of the week, when some improvement was shown.

The quality of the current make has caused considerable comment because of its irregularity. Other objectionable features noted were weedy flavor and mold. There were rumors of new-grass butter from the Southwest. Storage holdings continued to drag because of the inferior quality of the majority of the holdings.

The ability of the market to absorb the recent arrival of over 4,000,000 pounds of imported butter seems to be the main problem for the immediate future. This butter arrived at an opportune time. Current trading stocks, especially of the finer grades, were light. Production has not increased as rapidly as expected and storage supplies are considerably smaller than a year ago. While the previous arrivals of Danish butter were comparatively much smaller, bearish predictions made before each arrival largely failed to materialize. In some quarters it is felt that the present supplies will be absorbed without any great or prolonged effect on the market generally.

CHEESE MARKET IMPROVES.

On account of high butter prices, the supply of fresh cheese on some of the markets has been limited, thereby effecting considerable improvement in the market tone and a slight increase in prices. The present scanty stocks of really fancy held cheese have forced the trade to take the medium grades, and in some instances at least there has been considerable improvement in the demand for new cheese. In fact new cheese at 23 to 26 cents is a so much better purchase than the lower grades of held cheese, which formerly sold for about the same amount, that prices of the poor quality of held cheese were still further reduced.

Although all styles have been in demand, the supply of the small styles has been insufficient to meet demand in some markets. In Philadelphia, because of increased consumption and scarcity of small styles, the demand for flats was reported to be better than at any time during the past winter. In New York fresh Young Americas were selling at 32½ cents and held Young Americas as high as 33½ cents.

Export business, principally for England, Belgium, Greece, and the Scandinavian countries, was reported active on "Skims" up to 19½ cents and undergrade whole-milk cheese as high as 21½ cents. Domestic demand for Skims and undergrade whole-milk cheese dragged.

With the present improved condition in the cheese market, including relatively large storage withdrawals, increased exports, and an effort on the part of most manufacturers to make better cheese, the outlook for the future is more encouraging than for some time past.

REVIEW OF FIVE PRINCIPAL MARKETS FOR WEEK ENDING APR. 3.

[New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, and San Francisco.]

BUTTER.

WHOLESALE PRICES (PER POUND) CREAMERY BUTTER, 92 SCORE.

	New York.	Chicago.	Philadelphia.	Boston.	San Francisco.
Monday	66	64½	67	68½	56
Tuesday	66½	64	67	69	56
Wednesday	66½	63	67	68	56
Thursday	67	62	67½	67	56½
Friday	67	63½	67½	67	56½
Saturday	67	65	67½	67	56½
Average for week	**66.67**	**63.66**	**67.25**	**67.75**	**56.25**
Previous week	67.75	65.70	68.75	69.08	59.00
Corresponding week last year	66.50	63.25	67.41	67.42	56.87

COLD-STORAGE MOVEMENT OF BUTTER AT FIVE MARKETS (POUNDS).

	Week ending Apr. 3.	Previous week.	Last year.
Put into cold storage	1,089,064	943,381	449,007
Withdrawn from storage	1,807,863	1,632,410	896,063
Decrease during week	−718,799	−689,029	−447,056
Total holdings	9,733,839	10,452,638	7,568,493

RECEIPTS OF BUTTER AT FIVE MARKETS.

	Pounds.
Week ending Apr. 3, 1920	6,116,350
Previous week	8,248,189
Corresponding week last year	8,637,200

CHEESE.

WHOLESALE PRICES (PER POUND), AMERICAN CHEESE, NO. 1 TWINS.

	New York.	Chicago.	Boston.	San Francisco.[1]	Wisconsin.
Monday	29–30	28½–29½	30–31	29½	29
Tuesday	29–30	29 –29½	30–31	29	29½
Wednesday	29–30	29 –30	30–31	27½	29¾
Thursday	29–30	29 –30	30–31	27½	29¾
Friday	29–30	29 –30	30–31	27½	29¼
Saturday	29–30	29 –30	30–31	27½	29¼
Average for week	**29.59**	**29.57**	**30.50**	**28.50**	**29.58**
Previous week	29.20	28.91	30.50	27.92	29.00
Corresponding week last year	31.54	33.70	28.66	28.66	29.12

[1] Flats.

COLD-STORAGE MOVEMENT OF CHEESE AT FIVE MARKETS (POUNDS).

	Week ending Apr. 3.	Previous week.	Last year.
Put into cold storage	273,832	352,333	476,135
Withdrawn from storage	1,075,223	976,266	564,000
Decrease during week	−301,396	−623,933	−87,865
Total holdings	10,252,839	11,054,235	2,225,784

RECEIPTS OF CHEESE AT FIVE MARKETS.

	Pounds.
Week ending Apr. 3, 1920	2,984,025
Previous week	3,158,286
Corresponding week last year	2,703,460

EGGS.

COLD-STORAGE MOVEMENT OF EGGS AT FIVE MARKETS (DOZEN).

	Week ending Apr. 3.	Previous week.	Last year.
Put into cold storage	1,041,540	347,250	6,553,140
Withdrawn from storage	84,090	78,240	186,810
Increase during week	+957,450	+269,010	+6,366,330
Total holdings	1,942,410	984,960	9,492,150

RECEIPTS OF EGGS AT FIVE MARKETS

	Dozen.
Week ending Apr. 3, 1920	14,913,870
Previous week	9,591,744
Corresponding week last year	16,761,600

DRESSED POULTRY.

COLD-STORAGE MOVEMENT OF DRESSED POULTRY AT FIVE MARKETS (POUNDS).

	Week ending Apr. 3.	Previous week.	Last year.
Put into cold storage	938,356	890,742	1,149,934
Withdrawn from storage	4,534,905	3,985,658	3,906,383
Decrease during week	−3,596,549	−3,094,916	−2,756,449
Total holdings	44,080,933	47,677,482	54,683,046

RECEIPTS OF DRESSED POULTRY AT FIVE MARKETS.

	Pounds.
Week ending Apr. 3, 1920	1,493,338
Previous week	1,555,256
Corresponding week last year	2,442,430

PREVENT GARLIC IN BUTTER.

During the early part of the season of heaviest butter production, considerable butter received on the market shows traces of garlic or wild onion flavor. This may not seem to be serious and in fact is not if only slight traces appear, but butter showing these flavors to any appreciable extent is always looked upon with disfavor by buyers because the outlet is limited. While butter showing some "off" flavor is not particularly objectionable for cooking purposes, garlic is more persistent than most flavors and more noticeable under most conditions, and buyers are necessarily cautious about taking it. These flavors have been particularly noticeable during the past month in the Boston market, which has been oversupplied with garlicky storage butter. Although garlicky butter may have perfect salt, fine body and color, the "off" flavor immediately puts it in the class of 87 score quality which has often sold at 55 to 56 cents when fine butter was bringing around 65 cents. The fact that many dealers were forced to take losses on this butter undoubtedly will make them more cautious in buying it this spring. Producers and manufacturers noticing garlic flavors may obviate these losses by taking the proper precautions or employing proper methods to eliminate them.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

MARKETS FAIRLY STEADY.

Few Price Advances and Some Declines—Shipments Decrease.

The only leading commodity which showed marked strength the week ending April 5 was potatoes, small price changes upward occurring at shipping points and in consuming markets. Apples and sweet potatoes were steady and tomatoes irregular. Cabbage, celery, and onion markets were weaker and prices generally lower. Shipments of these commodities decreased during the week by about 700 cars with tho exception of new cabbage and sweet potatoes, which showed a slightly heavier movement than tho previous week. Total shipments were 7,586 cars compared with 8,319 last week and 7,023 during the same week last year.

Apple Markets Practically Unchanged.

Supplies were moderate to liberal and demand fair. Baldwins A 2½ held at $8 to $9 per barrel. Northwestern boxed Winesaps, extra fancy, were steady in eastern and middlewestern consuming markets, selling at $3.50 to $4. There were some sales in New York early in the week at $4 to $4.50. Shipments were lighter, boxed apples decreasing 162 cars and barreled apples 100 cars during the week.

Cabbage Lower.

Charleston Wakefields at Sanford, Fla., were in slow to moderate demand and prices were 25 to 75 cents lower at $1.25 to $2, closing $1.25 to $1.50 per 1½ bushel hamper. Eastern consuming markets declined 25 to 50 cents, reaching $2.25 to $3. Texas Early Flat Dutch was in slow to moderate demand in consuming markets. Prices generally were $5 to $10 below thoso of last week at $85 to $100. Shipments of new cabbage were 927 cars compared with 881 last week and 276 a year ago, the present rate of movement being approximately 3½ times that of last season.

Celery Slightly Weaker.

Prices at Florida shipping points were 15 to 50 cents lower than last week, 10-inch crates of 4 to 6 dozen bunches selling at $3 to $3.60 f. o. b. Most consuming markets were slightly weaker at $3.75 to $4.75.

Onions Lower.

Eastern yellow varieties sold about 50 cents lower in most eastern consuming markets. Movement continued slow and supplies were moderate. New York ranged $5 to $5.50. Middle western markets ranged generally between $6 and $7. Movement was lighter by more than 100 cars.

Sweet Potatoes Steady.

New Jersey and Delaware yellow varieties again showed littlo change, selling at $2.25 to $3 per bushel hamper. Movement was slow and markets dull and nearly steady. Supplies were moderate to liberal. Tennessee Nancy Halls were steady at $1.75 to $2.25.

Tomato Markets Irregular.

Haulings at Florida shipping points decreased and demand became more active. Globes, fancy sixes, advanced from $2.75 last week to $3 to $3.35 f. o. b. However, demand was slow and the consuming markets generally dull and weaker. Prices declined 50 cents to $1 to a range of $2 to $3.75.

Potato Values Firm.

There was a limited to moderate movement of white varieties at Michigan and Minnesota shipping points. Demand and wire inquiry were fairly active. Prices ranged 10 to 20 cents higher than last week, at $5.70 to $6.20 sacked per 100 pounds f. o. b. shipping points. Middle western consuming markets also were firm, advancing 35 cents to $5.65 to $6.35. St. Louis and Kansas City were again higher than the other markets at $6.15 to $6.50. New York round whites No. 1 gained about 30 cents reaching $5.55 to $6.15 with demand moderate. In New York bulk round whites No. 1 ranged $5.70 to $5.85 per 100 pounds. Maine Green Mountains were again unchanged in New York at $5.55 to $5.85 bulk per 100 pounds. Shipments the past week were lighter than the previous week by about 350 cars and nearly 1,000 less than during this period last season 2,563 cars were shipped compared with 2,914 last week and 3,408 the same week last year,

EARLY CABBAGE PLENTIFUL.

Prices Slowly Declining Under Very Heavy Shipments.

Liberal planting of early cabbage increased the commercial area in the three leading States—Texas, Florida, and California—to 33,700 acres. This setting is more than double that of last year and larger by half than the acreage of either 1918 or 1917. Texas, which has become the leading extra early cabbage producing State, has set nearly four times last year's acreage.

Texas plantings are more than equal to those of the other two States combined, or 16,400 acres. Florida moro than doubled the acreage of the preceding year and California showed an increase of about 3,000 acres over last year and set twice the acreage of either 1918 or 1917. This year's acreage in California is nearly equal to that of Florida.

Condition of the extra early crop is a little better than last year in California and Florida and in Texas nearly as good as reported a year ago. Shipments from these three States have far exceeded the total for the whole of last season and have exceeded the total shipments of 1918 also, although the present shipping season is apparently not more than half finished.

Prices High.

Early cabbage last year advanced until the height of the season was reached for each sectien and then declined either because of the poor quality of the remaining part of the crop or because of increased competition from later shipping sections. California has a long shipping season, extending from December to June.

The price so far this season has reached higher points than usual, partly because of the shortage of old cabbage. Jobbing sales in leading western markets ruled near $4 per crate in December and advanced in January, reaching $4.50 to $6; weakened to a level of $4 to $5.50 in February, and reached $3.25 to $4.25 in March. Last year early California cabbage was selling in January and February at $1.75 to $3 per crate, but advanced to a level of $2.25 to $4.50 in March; reached $5 to $6.50 in April; weakened to $3 to $6.50 in May and declined further in June, reaching $2 to $3.25. In 1917 and 1918 the January range was $3.75 to $4.25 per crate; in February valucs declined, reaching $2.50 to $3, and the range in March was $1.50 to $2.75. Shipments of California cabbage to March 27 this year were 583 cars, compared with 803 to corresponding date last season and with 364 to the corresponding date the preceding season.

Florida Cabbage Active.

Shipments of Florida cabbage at the end of March had already reached a volume of 2,744 cars compared with 1,056 for the corresponding time last year and with 1,662 to the same date the preceding season. Last year's movement was light, the total being only 40 per cent of the shipments of the 1918 season. The heaviest movement was in March.

Prices paid to growers for Florida cabbage in 1919 were much of the time about double those of 1918. The early shipments were sold chiefly in the southern markets; later shipments went chiefly to the large cities of the northeastern States. Prices this year have been much higher. The level in the Sanford Florida district April 1 was $1.75 to $2 per 1½ bushel hamper. Sales to job-

PRICES TO JOBBERS OF CERTAIN FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

POTATOES, No. 1 white.
(Sacked, per 100 pounds.)

Market.	Apr. 5.	Mar. 29.	One year ago.
New York....	[1] $5.55–$5.70	[1] $5.85–$5.95	[1] $2.50–$2.70
Baltimore....	6.00– 6.15	6.00	2.35– 2.50
Boston.....	5.50– 5.85	5.00– 5.25	2.25– 2.50
Chicago.....	[2] 6.25– 6.35	[2] 5.90– 6.00	[2] 1.95– 2.00
Kansas City..	6.50	6.35– 6.40	1.85– 1.95
St. Louis....	6.15– 6.30	6.25– 6.35	1.85– 2.10
Minnesota and Michigan[3].....	6.00– 6.20	5.75– 6.00	1.80– 1.85

SWEET POTATOES, Tennessee Nancy Halls.
(Bushel hampers.)

New York....	[4] $2.75–$3.00	[4] $2.75–$3.00	[4] $3.50–$4.00
Baltimore....	[4] 1.75	[4] 2.25	.....
Boston.....	[4] 2.25	[4] 2.50	.....
Chicago.....	1.75– 2.00	1.50– 1.75	3.35– 3.40
Kansas City..	1.90–2.00	1.90– 2.00	3.00
St. Louis.....	1.50– 1.60	1.50– 1.65	2.75

APPLES, New York Baldwins, A 2½.
(Barrels.)

New York....	.....	$8.50–$8.75	.....
Baltimore....	$8.25	[5] 8.00	.....
Boston.....	8.00	8.00– 8.50	.....
Chicago.....	$8.50– 9.00	9.00– 9.50	.....
Kansas City..	[6] 7.50– 8.00	[6] 7.50– 8.00	.....
St. Louis.....	.....	[6] 8.00	.....

APPLES, Northwestern Jonathans, and Winesaps, extra fancy.
(Boxes.)

New York....	$4.00–$4.25	$3.75–$4.00	.....
Boston.....	3.75– 4.00	.....	.....
Chicago.....	3.50– 3.75	3.50– 3.90	.....
Kansas City..	3.75– 4.00	3.75– 4.00	.....
St. Louis.....	.....	.....	.....

ONIONS, No. 1 Yellow and Red.
(Sacked, per 100 pounds.)

New York....	$5.00–$5.50	$5.50–$6.00	$4.75–$5.00
Baltimore....	5.75– 6.00	6.75– 7.00	3.50– 4.00
Boston.....	6.00– 6.50	6.50– 7.00	4.50– 4.75
Chicago.....	5.50– 6.00	5.00– 5.50	3.75– 4.00
Kansas City..	7.00– 7.25	7.00– 7.25	3.50– 4.00
St. Louis.....	6.00	6.75	4.00– 4.50

CABBAGE, Florida Wakefields.
(1½ bushel hampers.)

New York....	$1.75–$2.00	$3.00–$3.25	$3.75–$4.25
Baltimore....	2.50	2.75– 3.00	4.25
Boston.....	2.75	[1] 7.50	.....
Chicago.....	[1] 5.00– 5.50	[1] 5.00– 5.50	2.75– 3.00
Kansas City..	[7] 3.00– 3.50	[7] 4.75– 5.00	[7] 6.00
Florida[3].....	1.25– 1.50	2.00– 2.25	.....

[1] Bulk, or crat e per 100 pounds.
[2] Carlot sales.
[3] F. o. b. shipping points.
[4] New Jersey yellows.
[5] Southeastern Ben Davis.
[6] Middle western Ben Davis.
[7] Texas Early Flat Dutch bulk per 100 pounds.

Early Cabbage: Commercial Acreage and Shipments.

State.	Shipping season.	Acreage.				Total production (cars of 25,000 pounds).				Carload shipments.			
		1920 [1]	1919	1918	1917	1920	1919	1918	1917	1920	1919	1918	1917
California	Nov. 15–June 30	8,300	5,500	4,300	3,800	4,714	1,760	1,720	2,128	[2] 583	1,313	998	1,316
Florida	Dec. 15–May 31	9,000	4,050	9,200	5,700	4,896	1,944	3,901	912	2,744	1,539	3,774	[3] 268
Louisiana	Dec. 15–June 30	.....	1,980	1,200	1,600	.....	634	288	256	73	187	256	148
Texas	Dec. 1–June 30	16,400	4,430	6,650	8,900	6,298	1,772	425	1,424	2,094	1,430	288	929
		33,700	15,960	21,350	20,000	15,908	6,110	6,334	4,720	5,494	4,469	5,316	2,661

[1] Bureau of Crop Estimates. [2] 1920 shipments to Mar. 27. [3] Probably incomplete.

bers in northern markets ranged $3 to $3.50 per 1½ bushel hamper in January, but weakened to $1.50 in February; strengthened to $2.50 to $3.50 in March but weakened to $2.75 to $3.75 early in April. Last year the range in January and February was $1.25 to $2.75, but the price ranged from $1.75 to $3.25 in March owing to the shortage of old northern stock and strengthened further in April, ranging from $4 to $4.25. The January range in 1917 and 1918 was $2 to $3.50 but weakened to $1.50 to $3.25 in February and declined further in March, reaching $1 to $2.50. The price in producing sections f. o. b. shipping points in 1919 was 75 cents to $1.40 in January and February and $1.25 to $1.60 in March. In 1918 the February range was 85 cents to $1.50 and the price in March reached 45 to 65 cents, although stock from the Miami district held at 90 cents to $1.60 in March, 1918.

Jobbing Prices of Extra Early Cabbage.

	1919–20	1918–19
California—Early Winningstadts (standard crates):		
December	$4.00	.....
January	4.50– 6.00	$1.75– $2.75
February	3.25– 4.25	1.75– 3.00
March	3.75– 4.50	2.25– 4.50
April	.....	5.00– 6.50
May	.....	3.00– 6.50
June	.....	2.00– 3.25
Texas—Charleston Wakefields (bulk per ton):		
January	[1] 7.00	[1] 3.00– 4.00
February	50.00–130.00	35.00– 60.00
March	60.00–120.00	60.00–110.00
April	.....	100.00–140.00
May	.....	60.00–140.00
Florida—Wakefields (1½-bushel hampers):		
December	.....	1.00– 2.00
January	3.00– 3.50	1.25– 2.25
February	1.50– 3.00	1.25– 2.75
March	.....	1.75– 3.25
April	.....	3.00– 4.25
Florida—Wakefields (1½-bushel hampers, f. o. b. shipping points):		
January	.....	.90– 1.25
February	.90– 1.25	.75– 1.40
March	1.25– 2.25	1.25– 1.60

[1] Bulk per 100 pounds.

Heavy Shipments from Texas.

The movement of Texas cabbage to the end of March was 2,194 cars, compared with 662 to corresponding time last season and 154 for the same period in 1918. Texas cabbage has sold at nearly double the prices ruling last year. The range in January in jobbing markets was around $7 per 100 pounds bulk, compared with $3 to $4 in January 1919. The jobbing range in February per ton bulk was $50 to $130, compared with $35 to $60 the year before. In March the jobbing range was $60 to $100 but in March of last year the price advanced sharply ranging from $60 to $110. The April range in 1919 was $100 to $140 and the range in May was $60 to $140. For the 1918 season, the reported sales ranged around $90 per ton bulk in February.

Second Early Cabbage.

Shipments are beginning in a small way from the second tier of early cabbage States including Mississippi, Alabama, and Georgia, and movement will soon begin from South Carolina. Volume from Mississippi last year was 566 cars, or only about one-half that of the 1918 season. Shipments started the first week in April. Mississippi cabbage and that of most of the extra early cabbage States is of the Wakefield type but large quantities of the Flat Dutch type are shipped from Texas. Prices for Mississippi cabbage last season were higher than in any season preceding. Growers received $3.50 to $5.25 per crate early in the season and $2.25 to $3.50 later. The crop was shipped chiefly to middle-western markets.

The early South Carolina crop is active throughout April and May. Last year the shipments were only a little over 1,000 cars or hardly more than one-half the movement of the year before. The acerage in the Charleston district is reported light and the condition of the South Carolina crop at last report was poor. The opening price in 1919 about the middle of April was $5 per barrel crate f. o. b. shipping points and $6 to $6.50 in consuming markets. In May the price followed a range of $4.50 to $5.50 f. o. b. shipping points.

Alabama cabbage last year followed a jobbing range in April of $6 to $7.25 per 100 pounds but weakened to a range of $3.50 to $6 in May. Prices at shipping points were slightly lower than in South Carolina, ranging $3 to $5.35 in April and $2.50 to $5 in May.

EARLY TOMATOES.

Frost Damage and Car Shortage Caused Unsatisfactory Season in East Florida.

Conditions throughout most of March may be summed up in a few sentences. Most of the heavy movement of early tomatoes was of a poor to ordinary quality caused by frost on March 1, and perhaps also by subsequent occasional low temperatures chilling the fruit. Car shortage, particularly of reefer equipment, delayed the movement. Shipments arrived green and often in poor condition partly on account of cold weather in the Northern States. The demand was poor in consuming markets.

Frost Reduced Shipments.

Shipments during March were comparatively heavy, and according to present indications more fruit has already been shipped from the East Coast from the beginning of the season to date than will be shipped from April 1 to the end of the season. The shipments this season to the end of March are approximately slightly more than one-third heavier than last season and undoubtedly shipments would have continued heavy throughout April and May if it were not for the heavy frost damage of March 1.

During the last week in March shipments fell off, and from present indications movement will be light to moderate until about the middle of April. The decrease is caused by the completion of picking from old vines in many fields and the delay in beginning picking from new vines on account of the frost. It appears that there will be a gap, so to speak, in shipments between the last week in March and first half of April.

New Vines Ready Soon.

It is generally expected that many new vines will be ready to pick around the middle of April. After April 15, shipments should begin to increase, and probably will continue at least moderate to the second week in May, the volume depending entirely upon future weather conditions. Practically no rain fell during March, and for the past two weeks the weather has been hot and very dry, so that new fields due to mature about the middle of April are badly in need of rain.

It is generally understood that late crops south of Miami, when delayed in maturing, do not yield heavily and very frequently unsatisfactory crops result. Weather conditions will play such an important part in the remainder of the East Coast movement that it is practically impossible to forecast the outcome. Present indications point to a light yield for the rest of the season, at least from sections south of Miami where by far the largest part of the crop is planted. Crops north of Miami are counted as late crops, and some replanting was done in these sections after the frost of March 1. With more favorable weather, including some rainfall, conditions will unquestionably improve greatly and a much more satisfactory yield will result. It is likely that shipments from the East Coast will continue through May, either decreasing after the early part or running moderate throughout the month, depending entirely upon future weather conditions. The outlook for satisfactory production during the remainder of the time of movement is not bright, unless more favorable weather conditions prevail very shortly.

Market Tone Improving.

On account of light receipts, a few packing houses have closed temporarily. The quality of recent shipments shows a slight improvement, but in general only a small percentage of the shipments show really good quality. In one or two growing sections situated so that recent damp night weather would cause damage, rust is beginning to show, while in a few other sections some fruit is showing windscar.

The situation at shipping points at the end of March is very firm, with a strong undertone, and a tendency toward higher prices and a much better demand from consuming centers.

DULLNESS IN HONEY MARKET.

The primary honey markets on the Pacific Coast show some signs of recovery from the dullness which has prevailed since the first of the year. This condition of inaction has been prevalent also in the leading market sections throughout the country.

Southern California dealers explain that the situation is largely the result of the increased supplies of sugar. The sale of California honey is affected also by the competition of lower priced supplies from Cuba, Jamaica, and the West Indies. Demand for California honey is chiefly for export and for manufacturing purposes. Local markets of the far West generally were supplied last year by the liberal crops of Idaho, Texas, and California. The honey crop outlook in California this year is considered unpromising, because of the lack of rainfall.

Dealers in consuming markets assert that the recent dullness in the honey markets has been caused by miscellaneous factors including the large supplies carried over from the previous crop, the comparatively high prices, and the more liberal supply of sugar.

WESTERN BOXED APPLES.

Early High Prices Followed by Losses to Holders in Midseason — Recovery in March.

The Northwestern apple season, now closing, has been the greatest, from the viewpoint of production, in the history of the box apple industry. Two years ago almost 23,000 cars were shipped from the four States, Washington, Oregon, Idaho, and Montana. This season, final shipment reports will probably show a total of 33,000 cars, which is far in excess of what was expected when the season opened. Dealers anticipated a comparative shortage of apples, taking the country as a whole. Remembering the heavy export demand last spring and the high prices, they competed actively in producing sections. Buyers paid unusually high prices and the growers reaped a golden harvest.

Growers Well Paid.

Reports of the prevailing prices paid to growers last summer and early fall showed that Extra Fancy Jonathans brought them $2.10 to $2.25 per box, Delicious $3.50, Romes $2 to $2.25, and Winesaps $2.25 to $2.50. Other grades and other varieties brought proportionately high prices. Some orchardists who sold in June did not realize quite so much, while a few others who sold later got 25 cents above the prices quoted for some varieties. Those who sold on orchard run basis received as high as $2.50 for boxed Winesaps and $3 for Delicious and in bulk from $35 to $65 per ton. Orchard run Jonathans in Yakima brought $60 to $70, Winesaps $65 to $80, Romes $60 to $65, and Delicious $90 to $110.

A large percentage of the shipments from the Northwest this season rolled unsold. Cancellations, rejections, and allowances considerably lowered the averages of the net sales of the dealers and selling organizations. Prices f. o. b. for Extra Fancy Jonathans opened in August at $1.85 to $2.75 with most of the sales at $2.25 to $2.50, declining to around $2.25 by the middle of November. Delicious opened at $3.25 to $4, mostly $3.65 to $3.75 and declined to $3.25 to $3.50 by November 1. A number of rollers sold as low as $2.25 to $2.75. August sales of Extra Fancy Winesaps were made at $2.40 to $3.15, generally $2.85 to $3. There were very few sales in December and in January not many sales were made above $2.75, some being reported as low as $2.25. During the latter part of February and in March, buying was stimulated and Winesaps f. o. b. advanced to a range of $3 to $3.15.

Weakness in Consuming Markets.

Prices in New York and Chicago showed an extremely wide variation. Chicago sales in September ranged from $2.25 to $3.60 for Extra Fancy Jonathans but declined steadily to $1.25 to $3.25. Early transactions in New York on this variety were $3.25 to $4.75, but there was a big drop in October and by the middle of December prices reached $1.10 to $2.75 for the Extra Fancy grade. There was a very slight improvement in January. Extra Fancy Delicious in Chicago brought $3.75 to $4.80 but declined to $3.50 to $4 in December, January, and February. Fruit of the same grade in poor condition sold as low as $1.85. Cold-storage stock in February and March brought $4.30 to $4.50. The New York market took Extra Fancy Delicious at $4.50 to $5, but by December the price was down to $3.15 to $3.75. In March there was an advance to $3.75 to $4.95, but much stock in poor condition sold at a heavy discount. Practically no sales of Extra Fancy Winesaps of good quality were reported from the Chicago market until the latter part of January and prices then ranged from $2.25 to $3.50. The bulk of the sales to the middle of February were under $3.25. Then to March 15 good stock reached $3.75 but poor stock sold as low as $1.20. December and January sales in New York were from $1 to $3.50. There was a little improvement during the latter part of January but Extra Fancy Winesaps in poor condition were reported as low as 85 cents. Prices advanced in March showing the variance in condition by the wide range of $2.05 to $4.30, and continued fairly steady in early April.

Much Loss in Storage.

Lack of adequate storage facilities caused heavy losses. Every available space was crammed full of apples. Churches, barns, empty stores, and garages were used. While much fruit was frozen in these temporary storages during the extreme cold in December, greater damage was probably caused by poor ventilation and by overheating to keep out the frost.

Last year Winesaps were moving freely by Thanksgiving and practically all early varieties had been shipped. This year, Romes and even some Jonathans and Delicious, were not shipped until January. Shipments increased at a rapid rate and reached the peak on October 17 with a total for the country on that day of over 1,300 cars, of which more than 500 cars were moved from the Pacific Northwest. On October 22 the State of Washington alone shipped over 400 cars. A movement of over 400 cars a day from the four northwestern States continued until the car shortage reduced shipments to less than 300 cars on the 28th. A steady decline in the movement followed and the cold wave in December further reduced the daily total to less than 100 cars.

The picking season was exceptionally short and many Winesaps were frozen on the trees in October. Jonathans, Romes, Newtowns and Spitzenbergs were in larger proportion than last year, but the percentage of Winesaps was somewhat lower than in the 1918–19 season. The excessive worm injury last year caused heavier spraying this season and the quality was generally good, the fruit being practically free from worms. In some districts much of the fruit was undersized and did not have sufficient color. General unfavorable conditions matured the fruit rapidly and some varieties, when repacked in February, showed as much as 50 per cent shrinkage. Because of the labor conditions and the pressure of packing and storing the big crop of apples, the grading and packing was not so good as usual.

Considerable Remaining Stock.

Final figures probably will show that the Wenatchee district shipped over 11,000 cars, Yakima district over 10,000 cars, Southern Idaho about 3,300 cars, Hood River approximately 3,400 cars, Spokane district 2,400 cars and the Walla Walla, Milton Freewater district 1,200 cars. On March 1 it was estimated unofficially that the Northwest had from 3,200 to 3,500 cars still on hand, mostly in the Wenatchee and Yakima districts. Telegraphic reports of shipments during March showed that 2,200 cars had moved during the month, leaving somewhat over 1,000 cars still at points of shipment.

MICHIGAN POTATO SITUATION.

Prices at Record Height—April Shipments Expected to Be Heavy.

A marked advance in prices has taken place in the Michigan potato district during the past few weeks, both f. o. b. prices and prices to growers approaching the highest in history. Estimates differ widely as to the amount of stock yet to move from the State. Some loading stations report stocks practically cleaned up, while others seem to have about as much stock on hand as at the beginning of winter. It appears that those sections which have been blocked with snow during part of the winter months still have considerable stock on hand, while sections which have been able to make deliveries through most of the season will dispose of their holdings within the next few weeks if the growers are inclined to sell. The attractive prices being paid have made many growers anxious to sell and they are making deliveries whenever possible. Some growers are indifferent, thinking that there will be a shortage of potatoes later in the season with consequent higher prices. Some dealers also are of the opinion that supplies may be short, but at the same time they are buying only enough to fill orders.

All signs point to a heavy movement during April. If cars are plentiful dealers probably can handle all stocks offered, but in case there is a shortage of cars growers may find the demand seriously curtailed, as dealers will not load their warehouses at the present prices of potatoes. Suitable cars of any description have been hard to get all through the shipping season; the weather will soon permit the use of box cars so that dealers may be able to fill all orders with reasonably prompt shipment.

BETTER DEMAND FOR PEANUTS.

But Conditions are Still Unsettled and Spanish Stock Weakens.

Because cleaners did not wish to carry heavy stocks in view of the uncertain market conditions, their stocks of farmers' grade peanuts have run low. The demand, according to many of the cleaners, has not been at all normal; the trade has thought best to carry light stocks, feeling that prices were too high to interest them from a speculative standpoint.

Perhaps one of the reasons for a better feeling on the part of the cleaners has been the report which has been circulated in the past few days to the effect that the Asiatic importations will cease to arrive in large quantities within the next two weeks. Coupled with this impression comes an unofficial report that at least 80 per cent of the imported goods now arriving on the Pacific coast has already been sold. Some of the cleaners point to the fact that in 1918, in the face of the heavy importations (amounting to approximately 75,000,000 pounds), the price of domestic goods reached 12 to 12½ cents per pound for the best grades of farmers' stock. Less than half that amount has arrived on the Pacific coast thus far this season. Weather conditions have improved greatly, and the exchange situation has grown better.

Notwithstanding the brighter outlook in these respects, it would seem that some of the cleaners feel that the present market improvement is fictitious and that the upward tendency will be only temporary.

Estimates of the amount of peanuts still in the hands of the farmers and warehousemen range from 25 to 40 per cent of the total crop.

CAR LOT SHIPMENTS OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES IN MARCH.

Shipping districts.	Mar. this season.	Mar. last season.	Previous mo'th this season.	Total this season to Apr. 3.	Total last season to Apr. 3.	Total last season.
Box Apples.						
Calif.	173	81	136	4,069	3,415	3,473
Colo.	3	2	3	3,195	1,983	1,984
Idaho.	85	16	168	3,555	521	536
Mont.	0	4	2	452	260	262
N. Mex.	0	2	0	959	407	407
Oreg.	203	72	377	4,529	2,228	2,246
Utah.	4	1	2	198	441	441
Wash.	1,820	420	1,759	23,044	15,980	16,232
Total.	2,288	598	2,447	40,001	25,235	25,581
Barrel Apples.						
Ark.	88	1	55	4,530	1,065	1,065
Ill.	28	69	8	2,595	2,580	2,676
Ind.	23	5	24	89	144	144
Kans.	1	0	0	538	398	398
Iowa.	0	4	0	137	40	40
Ky.	1	0	0	7	9	9
Me.	12	20	5	2,284	257	257
Md.	2	6	6	521	684	685
Mass.	22	5	4	365	251	252
Mich.	1	4	0	3,432	2,862	2,862
Mo.	70	28	75	1,865	1,128	1,167
N. H.	3	1	2	507	120	120
N. J.	0	4	0	735	935	936
N. Y.	1,205	1,130	967	8,970	22,402	23,162
Ohio.	2	8	3	255	448	448
Pa.	10	5	33	1,175	1,794	1,794
Vt.	2	0	0	148	130	130
Va.	210	53	224	6,213	4,082	4,227
W. Va.	70	12	79	2,748	2,917	2,919
States thru.				1,126	1,020	1,020
Total.	1,750	1,355	1,485	38,240	43,266	44,311
Cauliflower.						
N. Calif.	316	334	138	513	421	426
S. Calif.	67	83	179	1,613	1,117	1,118
Fla.	0	0	2	28	17	17
N. Y.	5	0	0	345	736	737
Oreg.	8	0	0	12	0	9
Total.	396	417	319	2,511	2,291	2,307
Celery, '19.						
N. Calif.	162	16	21	1,471	1,003	1,009
S. Calif.	57	54	102	483	488	491
N. Y.	6	0	71	1,680	1,352	1,352
States thru.				3,122	3,533	3,533
Total.	225	70	194	6,756	6,376	6,385
Celery, '20.						
Fla.	981	652	853	2,114	1,177	2,051
Cabbage'19						
Ill.	0	0	0	159	267	269
Ind.	0	2	0	29	164	164
Me.	1	3	3	51	73	73
Minn.	0	2	0	940	1,017	1,019
N. Y.	172	598	395	5,956	9,068	9,091
Va.	0	0	0	494	509	510
Wis.	3	50	95	3,219	3,411	3,411
States thru.				12,428	14,824	14,824
Total.	176	679	503	23,276	29,333	29,361
Cabbage'20						
Ala.	3	0	1	8	4	421
N. Calif.	102	185	44	184	289	349
S. Calif.	103	203	135	468	529	1,012
Fla.	1,396	558	1,131	3,223	1,230	1,539
Ga.	1	0	0	1	0	2
La.	12	27	27	84	82	187
Tex.	1,528	308	505	2,456	751	1,430
Total.	3,145	1,281	1,843	6,424	2,885	4,940
Dry Beans.						
Calif.	338	341	270	2,764	2,505	4,552
Colo.	5	22	13	172	541	839
Idaho.	8	11	14	73	198	353
Mich.	53	181	78	1,219	977	1,375
N. Mex.	31	13	34	431	175	211
N. Y.	7	9	7	103	72	101
Oreg.	0	0	0	1	29	34
Wash.	0	0	0	7	18	29
Wis.	0	0	3	5	18	28
States thru.				7	16	16
Total.	442	577	419	4,782	4,549	7,538

Shipping districts.	Mar. this season.	Mar. last season.	Previous mo'th this season.	Total this season to Apr. 3.	Total last season to Apr. 3.	Total last season.
Grape Fruit.						
Ariz.	2	1	4	24	13	13
Calif.	32	28	29	136	198	349
Fla.	1,948	880	1,251	7,644	5,672	6,100
Total.	1,982	909	1,284	9,804	5,883	6,462
Lemons.						
N. Calif.	2	0	2	5	2	3
C. Calif.	26	9	75	316	257	258
S. Calif.	616	827	748	3,199	4,134	9,271
Total.	644	836	825	3,520	4,393	9,532
Oranges.						
C. Calif.	64	19	9	3,111	2,161	3,329
S. Calif.	3,816	4,434	2,404	10,726	12,760	31,837
Fla.	2,461	1,545	3,153	15,008	14,585	15,259
States thru.				343	229	229
Total.	6,331	5,998	5,566	29,188	29,735	50,654
Lettuce.						
Ariz.	57	20	71	159	40	40
Calif.	985	551	955	3,332	1,249	2,330
Fla.	237	177	440	2,808	1,820	1,855
La.	2	0	0	2	5	41
S. C.	1	13	0	8	30	395
Tex.	70	68	67	173	85	90
States not shipping.						2,499
Total.	1,352	829	1,533	6,482	3,229	7,250
Onions.						
Calif.	143	125	208	5,390	3,977	4,028
Colo.	12	19	38	207	230	230
Ill.	0	14	5	108	330	334
Ind.	31	64	101	996	1,811	1,817
Iowa.	3	9	1	490	966	968
Mass.	223	207	199	2,805	2,831	2,883
Mich.	25	31	27	222	583	590
Minn.	2	8	7	438	822	822
Mo.	0	0	0	25	5	6
N. J.	0	3	0	627	596	597
N. Y.	322	192	227	2,380	2,637	2,784
Ohio.	165	168	243	1,811	2,001	2,008
Oreg.	25	76	12	199	211	238
Pa.	2	4	4	120	79	79
Utah.	1	0	0	18	1	1
Wash.	2	6	2	596	476	477
Wis.	15	19	12	98	304	309
States thru.				3,476	4,379	4,379
Total.	971	945	1,086	20,006	22,239	22,550
New Onions.						
Tex.	1	0	0	1	0	2,876
Sweet Potatoes.						
Ala.	13	33	1	318	335	342
Ark.	98	16	48	324	149	149
Calif.	7	19	10	639	794	800
Del.	223	123	181	1,040	1,341	1,377
Fla.	18	28	3	36	81	83
Ga.	48	105	70	262	496	525
Ill.	27	20	32	279	85	101
Ind.	4	0	0	14	17	17
Ky.	0	3	0	3	6	7
La.	5	29	6	175	144	150
Md.	59	20	107	1,120	428	441
Miss.	3	7	0	94	102	102
N. J.	286	162	227	2,002	1,756	1,785
N. Mex.	7	0	10	34	7	7
N. C.	41	76	14	585	689	708
Okla.	0	17	0	4	20	22
Oreg.	0	0	0	2	0	1
Tenn.	270	40	163	969	536	545
Tex.	20	23	27	491	324	329
Va. E. Shore	0	23	0	5,586	2,947	2,948
Other Va.	1	0	4	149	75	76
States thru.				18	25	25
Total.	1,130	744	903	14,144	10,357	10,540
Tomatoes.						
E. Fla.	1,322	874	336	1,985	1,117	2,622
W. Fla.	0	0	0	23	17	1,846
Tex.	0	0	1	1	0	1,190
States not ship'g.						8,788
Total.	1,322	874	337	2,009	1,134	14,446

Shipping districts.	Mar. this season.	Mar. last season.	Previous mo'th this season.	Total this season to Apr. 3.	Total last season to Apr. 3.	Total last season.
Mixed Vegetables.						
Ala.	2	14	2	4	14	109
Ark.	4	0	0	10	0	1
N. Calif.	242	191	210	496	527	1,955
S. Calif.	528	413	385	1,859	1,380	4,148
Fla.	13	36	12	145	145	318
La.	200	112	200	901	323	559
Miss.	35	15	5	53	25	455
Tex.	44	32	33	130	82	253
Total.	1,068	813	847	3,598	2,496	7,798
White Potatoes, Late Crop						
Calif.		471			10,136	10,349
N. Calif.	262		231	7,007		
S. Calif.	20		141	1,369		
Colo.	427	1,257	510	8,686	11,768	13,647
Idaho.	383	892	384	6,190	6,449	7,726
Iowa.	13	7	2	244	928	943
Me.	2,881	2,471	1,474	19,126	14,059	19,026
Mich.	999	1,154	760	8,083	7,407	11,063
Minn.	1,842	2,365	1,148	20,668	20,712	23,515
Mont.	6	105	5	345	491	771
Nebr.	74	320	84	1,641	3,532	3,823
Nev.	50	113	86	771	675	726
N. Y.	1,910	1,012	958	11,510	8,792	10,088
N. Dak.	114	211	72	2,105	1,961	2,530
Oreg.	180	217	53	657	1,119	1,628
Pa.	273	192	203	3,375	1,783	2,119
S. Dak.	0	4	1	661	1,233	1,291
Utah.	9	10	5	417	438	496
Wash.	364	403	184	2,841	1,773	2,914
Wis.	1,522	2,122	1,409	16,604	17,918	20,655
Other States	305	403	153	17,382	14,786	15,207
States thru.				19,568	28,022	28,022
Total.	11,634	13,729	7,852	149,250	53,982	176,540
Canada imports.	576	0	308	4,050	427	1,927

RECORD CALF RECEIPTS AT CHICAGO.

Two new records in receipts were established on the Chicago market in March. Thursday, March 25, the calf receipts numbering 9,526 head surpassed the previous record for a single day, made May 1, 1906, by 242. Receipts for the week ending March 27 were 27,155, or 3,714 more than the previous weekly record of 23,441, established the week ending April 13, 1918. Although the calf receipts for January, February, and March were very liberal, none of them was equal to the record receipts for one month established in 1912. However, the receipts each month were considerably larger than for the corresponding months last year, and also for the corresponding months for four years previous. The total receipts for the first three months of this year exceeded those for the same period in 1919 by 25,676, which is an increase of slightly more than 15 per cent. As compared with the average run of 147,701 for the first quarter of the past four years, the run to date of 196,768 shows an increase of 50,067, or almost 34 per cent. The following table shows the receipts by months and the total for the first quarter of the years 1916 to 1920, inclusive:

Calf Receipts at Chicago.

	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
January.	31,654	51,196	36,830	57,123	65,257
February.	36,921	41,291	44,482	41,974	56,581
March.	54,101	56,949	66,287	68,995	74,930
Total.	122,676	149,436	147,599	171,092	196,768

GRAIN, HAY, AND FEED

HAY MARKET FIRM.

Timothy and Prairie Higher—Alfalfa and Clover Practically Unchanged—Receipts Light.

The condition of the hay market for the week ending April 3 is generally firm. While the demand in the eastern markets is only fair there is an urgent demand in the markets of the Central West, where prices have advanced from $2 to $5 per ton.

Timothy.—Receipts of timothy have been very light in all the markets caused principally by the car shortage and the bad condition of the country roads. The beginning of the spring work is also curtailing the movement from the farms. At Philadelphia and Baltimore prices have shown no material change, and while receipts are light they are about equal to the demand, which is only fair. There has been a very urgent demand at Chicago, principally because of the very light receipts, which totaled only 155 cars for the week.

Because of the good shipping demand from the South and Southeast, and the continued light receipts, prices advanced about $3 per ton at Kansas City and St. Louis. Embargoes at Kansas City have also curtailed shipments to that market.

At Cincinnati the market was strong for the better grades, while cars of low-grade hay sold slowly. The light receipts, totaling 32 cars at Minneapolis, were mostly damaged or heating, caused by baling when wet or full of snow. There was a demand for good grades, of which dealers are holding only light stocks. Considerable hay is said to be still in the hands of the country shippers.

Reports from Atlanta indicate rather unsettled conditions in the market situation in the Southeast. Stocks appear to be about normal and, while there is a good demand for No. 1 timothy, No. 2 and the lower grades are in excess of the demand and are being offered by local dealers at rather wide discounts under the No. 1.

Clover and Clover Mixed.—Because of the fact that the feeding season for clover and clover mixed is well over, and pastures will soon be available, the demand for these hays in the various markets is less urgent and prices have not followed the advance in timothy. While the average price of No. 1 clover ranged about $1 per ton above timothy during January and February, it is now about $2 below the average timothy price. The trend of clover prices was steadily upward, however, until during the past few weeks when the average price at the principal markets has become about stationary at around $37 to $37.50 per ton.

Alfalfa.—The range of price of alfalfa also has not followed that of timothy, but is now on about a level with prices of clover. Prices at the principal markets have remained practically unchanged during the week. Receipts have been only fair and mostly of the lower grades. There is a good demand for No. 1 alfalfa from feeders and dairy interests, but No. 2 and the lower grades are moving more slowly and mostly to mills.

Stocks on the Pacific coast are practically exhausted. Seattle reports that dealers are paying $28 per ton for No. 1 alfalfa at shipping points in the Yakima Valley and are taking the lower grades at the same price when the No. 1 is not available. The demand at San Francisco is only fair because of the improved pasture conditions. There is some country demand, however, from sections where the recent rainfall has been inadequate. Reports from Nevada indicate that the hay crop will be light on account of insufficient rainfall. New alfalfa is being shipped from Yuma, Arizona, and is being quoted at $27 per ton f. o. b. shipping point.

Prairie.—The price of prairie has advanced about $1.50 during the week. Receipts at the principal markets have been generally light with a good demand. The quality is only fair, the greater amount grading No. 2 and lower. The advance was caused principally by the light receipts and the prevailing high price of timothy.

Other Hays.—Atlanta reports a continued good demand for Johnson Grass, and No. 1 is quoted at $32 per ton.

Peavine hay is steady at approximately $25 per ton at Atlanta and Augusta and at about $33 per ton at Macon.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF HAY AND FEED AT DISTRIBUTING MARKETS, APR. 3.

[In dollars per ton.]

Commodity.	Buffalo.	Philadelphia.[1]	Baltimore.[1]	Richmond.	Atlanta.	Memphis.	Cincinnati.[1]	St. Louis.[1]	Chicago.[1]	Kansas City.[1]	Minneapolis.	Fort Worth.	San Francisco.	Denver.	Omaha.[1]
HAY (carload lots).															
Timothy and clover:															
No. 1 Timothy	32.00	41.00	40.00	42.00	46.50	43.00	39.75	41.60	40.00	35.50	29.50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Standard Timothy	.....	40.50	39.00	41.50	46.00	41.00	39.50	39.00	38.00	33.50	.....	.....	.....	29.00	.....
No. 2 Timothy	31.00	39.50	38.50	41.00	43.00	.....	39.00	37.00	37.00	30.50	28.50	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 1 Light Clover, mixed	.....	40.00	38.50	42.00	46.50	.....	39.50	39.50	37.50	[2]35.50	28.50	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 1 Clover, mixed	.....	.....	38.00	41.00	47.00	.....	39.00	38.00	36.50	33.00	27.50	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 1 Clover	.....	.....	.....	42.00	47.50	.....	38.00	39.00	33.00	.....	26.50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alfalfa:															
No. 1 Alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	47.00	41.00	36.00	38.00	36.00	34.50	[2]31.50	36.00	36.50	28.00	31.50
No. 2 Alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	36.00	34.00	33.00	32.00	32.00	23.00	27.00	28.00	.....	.....	29.50
Prairie:															
No. 1 Upland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26.50	28.00	21.50	[2]25.50	25.00	.....	24.00	20.50
No. 1 Midland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23.00	16.50	18.50	.....	.....	22.00	19.50
No. 1 Wheat and Oat Hay	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36.50	.....	.....
FEED (ton lots or more).															
Wheat bran:															
Spring	58.00	59.00	57.75	58.00	63.00	58.00	56.50	.....	55.00	.....	51.50	.....	.....	51.00	.....
Soft Winter	59.00	60.00	62.00	60.00	63.00	.....	56.50	55.50	.....	54.00	.....	58.00	.....	.....	.....
Hard Winter	58.00	.....	.....	59.00	63.00	.....	56.50	55.50	55.00	53.00	.....	.....	45.00	51.00	53.25
Wheat middlings:															
Spring	60.00	62.00	62.00	65.00	.....	.....	60.50	.....	59.00	.....	56.50	58.50	.....	.....	.....
Soft Winter	61.00	.....	62.50	68.00	70.00	65.00	63.00	63.00	.....	[2]60.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hard Winter	60.00	.....	.....	.....	69.00	.....	63.00	61.50	59.50	59.00	.....	.....	67.00	.....	.....
Rye middlings	58.00	.....	.....	62.50	.....	.....	[2]62.00	.....	59.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
High protein meals:															
Linseed	.....	79.00	.....	90.00	.....	.....	74.00	.....	72.00	78.00	75.00	.....	.....	90.00	90.50
Cottonseed (41 per cent)	81.00	.....	.....	82.00	.....	.....	.....	75.00	.....	72.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cottonseed (36 per cent)	75.00	79.00	.....	76.00	72.00	.....	73.50	70.00	74.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	80.00	.....
Peanut (36 per cent)	.....	.....	.....	.....	80.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 1 Alfalfa meal (medium)	48.00	52.50	54.50	58.00	55.00	.....	44.50	.....	46.00	43.00	.....	.....	45.00	37.00	43.00
Gluten feed	.....	78.00	74.50	80.00	.....	.....	73.50	.....	73.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hominy feed	68.00	68.00	.....	68.00	73.00	.....	67.00	65.00	66.00	65.00	.....	60.00	.....	.....	64.50
Ground barley	71.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75.00	.....	71.00	64.00	.....	65.00	[3]68.00	.....	70.50
Beet pulp	65.00	.....	.....	70.00	71.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

[1] Hay quotations represent average of cash sales at these markets. [2] Nominal. [3] Rolled barley.

FEED MARKET.

Wheat Mill Feeds Higher—Other Feeds Inactive and Price Trend Lower.

During the week ending April 3 no unusual demand for feeds was noted in any of the cities reporting. The limited supply of wheat mill feeds has brought about a further rise in prices for these feeds, but adequate supplies of most of the other feeds and a slow spot demand have caused a drop in some of them.

Wheat Mill Feeds.—On account of the limited offerings of bran and middlings, caused by the continued dullness of the flour market which has restricted milling, the price of these feeds advanced during the week. Mills in the producing sections report the supplies of wheat feeds light with a heavy demand. Chicago reports offerings light and below normal, which has caused an urgent demand.

Supplies of bran and middlings at Cincinnati continue scarce, and prices have advanced from $1 to $1.50 per ton. The demand, however, was rather inactive as present prices are considered exorbitant. Minneapolis reports extremely light stocks with mills behind on deliveries. Very little bran or middlings are being offered for immediate delivery, and buyers are not anxious to buy for future wants. Eastern buyers are pressing for delivery of contracts.

The Kansas City market for bran and middlings remains very strong due, it is claimed, to the fact that many dealers were oversold for March deliveries, and, while it was expected that the situation would be easier by this time, it appears that many sales have been shifted from March to April.

Philadelphia reports that while the market for both bran and middlings continues strong, the demand is not good, although sufficient to take care of all available supplies at this time.

Cottonseed Meal.—Very little, if any, change is reported in the demand or prices for cottonseed meal during the past week. Practically no 41 per cent meal is being offered but fairly large stocks of the lower grades are reported by the mills. Contrary to expectations exporters have not been active during the week. Thirty-six per cent cake, which has been held at seaboard for export, is reported to be selling for domestic use at $6 per ton under the price quoted for meal f. o. b. Georgia mills.

Kansas City reports the demand for cottonseed meal light with supplies ample and

while the trade in these products is somewhat dull it is normal for this time of year.

At Fort Worth eastern buyers have placed orders this week for considerablo meal of slightly off-grade at about $2 per ton under the prevailing price, although prices for strictly good meal are unchanged.

Linseed Meal.—While there is no improvement reported in the spot market for linseed meal some mills are reporting large sales for May and Juno delivery at from $8 to $10 per ton under the present price.

Alfalfa Meal.—Chicago reports the alfalfa meal market quiet as compared with last week. Although prices are unchanged, it is thought that the increased receipts of molasses last week caused mixed feed manufacturers to contract for meal, and that their immediate requirements have been taken care of. At Memphis, where more molasses is being received from Cuba than in the past, the market is steady, with high-grade meal scarce. Low grado meal, however, is in good supply. Colorado mills are reported to have practically stopped offering No. 1 meal. Information from other producing sections indicates that the available supply of No. 1 meal is limited. The demand at Cincinnati was sufficiently active to hold prices steady. The price of No. 1 meal at Kansas City advanced about $1.50 per ton during the week and the local mills are reported to be sold up for the next 30 days.

Velvet Bean Meal.—The demand for velvet bean meal continues slow and only of local nature. Atlanta reports stocks light and dealers do not appear anxious to buy in large quantities.

Gluten Feed.—The demand for gluten feed in the eastern markets continues good but less urgent in other sections. The mills are reported to be 25 days behind with their orders. Prices are unchanged from last week.

Hominy feed.—The price of hominy feed is reported to have declined slightly because of the heavy arrivals in eastern markets of contracts which have been held up for some time on account of embargoes and car shortage.

WHOLESALE FEED PRICES AT MANUFACTURING CENTERS.

[Per ton, bagged, carload lots.]

	Apr. 3.	Mar. 6.
Spring wheat bran:		
Minneapolis	$48.00	$45.75
Duluth	48.00	44.00
Hard winter wheat bran:		
Kansas City	50.00	43.00
St. Louis	54.00	45.50
Soft winter wheat bran:		
Cincinnati	54.50	48.50
Baltimore	60.00	55.50
Richmond	55.00	.....
Spring wheat middlings:		
Minneapolis	53.00	50.50
Duluth	53.00	50.00
Hard winter wheat middlings:		
Kansas City	56.00	49.00
St. Louis	59.00	52.25
Soft winter wheat middlings:		
Cincinnati	61.00	55.00
Baltimore	60.50	55.50
Richmond	62.00	.....
Cottonseed meal (36 per cent protein):		
Memphis	66.00	65.00
Atlanta	66.00	66.50
Linseed meal:		
Amsterdam, N. Y.	.....	.....
Minneapolis	70.00	75.50
Milwaukee	73.00	76.00
Alfalfa meal:		
Memphis	42.50	43.00
Kansas City	40.00	37.50
St. Louis	41.00	38.00
Gluten feed:		
Chicago	69.00	69.00
Buffalo	72.19	72.00
Hominy feed:		
Milwaukee	65.50	61.50
New York	66.00	68.00

CENTRAL GRAIN MARKETS.

Wheat Wavering—Corn Makes High Record—Other Grains Strong.

If wheat prices, like corn, were free to reflect the various ideas and sentiment of the grain trade in the futures market, they would at present be wavering between a bearish statistical position and a very bullish crop situation. The bearish statistical position, however, is general, for not only will the United States probably have a surplus of 150,000,000 bushels of old crop wheat on hand July 1, but Canadian supplies are large and many mills have closed down for lack of flour demand. Australia has a surplus to market; Argentina has a record crop and a big carryover from last year, and has already exported 61,226,000 bushels (since January 1), compared with only 11,367,000 exported in the same period last year; and Russia has a surplus that is bound to find its way to eastern Europe. The exchange rates should perhaps be included among the bearish factors.

At present the only factors on the bullish side, as a partial offset, are winter wheat conditions in the United States that promise a short crop and a prospective reduction in acreage in the spring wheat States.

Crop reports referring to conditions on April 1 indicate the poorest winter wheat outlook in 10 years, as a result of winter killing throughout the section from Ohio to western Kansas. The Hessian fly is also regarded as a serious menace.

Flour demand continues dull, and stocks of flour in second hands are still reported as large. The car shortage is a handicap to western mills, as they can not ship flour freely, and to southeastern mills as they can not get wheat.

Corn broke its high record for the season three days in succession last week, the May future closing on Saturday within one-eighth cent of the top, namely, at $1.64.

Early in the week it was reported that eastern "shorts" were buyers and the advance was credited to such buying. Yet that does not tell all of the story. There was some urgent buying, but a hesitancy about selling. The bears have been chased out of the market, and there is no hedging. Hence any little buying causes the market to be bid up until some "long" is tempted to take his profit, or some venturesome trader will take a chance on the selling side.

Notwithstanding the volatile nature of the futures market, cash corn kept pace with the advance, closing the week at 5 cents over May prices for No. 3 yellow. No. 2 yellow sold at $1.72 on Saturday. The demand for cash corn in Chicago was mainly from the local industries. On Thursday $1.60 was bid for No. 3 yellow at central Illinois points for 60-day shipment.

In the Southwest, prices are regarded as high, Oklahoma and Texas having large reserves. A Kansas City message said that farmers are selling their corn and hogs because corn is too high to feed. Kansas City also reported the following: "A feeder on the floor sold a car of cattle, 45 head, and got $1,534 at the Kansas City yards. A car load of corn cost around $2,000. This certainly points conclusively to an adjustment between live stock and corn prices which more than likely will be at the expense of corn."

Prices of Chicago May and Cash Corn.

The following table shows the closing price of May corn and the average close of cash No. 3 mixed and No. 3 yellow in the Chicago market on the dates given:

	May corn.	No. 3 mixed.	No. 3 yellow.
Mar. 29	$1.56	$1.61½	$1.62½
30	1.57	1.61	1.62½
31	1.59½	1.63½	1.65½
Apr. 1	1.61½	1.65½	1.67
2	Holiday.	.....	.....
3	1.64	1.68	1.69

Oats reflected some of the strength in corn, but had some independent features. There was good buying in Chicago by Indianapolis, Louisville, and some other markets at times. Some export orders were canceled because the oats could not be obtained. New high prices on the crop were recorded.

Rye was strong throughout the week, largely on account of export demand. The seaboard was a strong bidder. Baltimore, on Wednesday, bid equal to 16½ cents over Chicago May prices, track Baltimore. Duluth sold 400,000 bushels of rye at 6 cents over Chicago May prices, c. i. f. Buffalo. New York reported 800,000 bushels sold to Europe. Reports of damage to the winter wheat crop helped the rye market.

Barley reflected the strength of the other grains.

GRAIN EXPORTS BY GRADE.

Week Ending Apr. 3.

[Thousands of bushels; i. e., 000 omitted.]

Subclass and grade.	Boston.	New York.	Philadelphia.	Baltimore.	New Orleans.	Galveston.	Total for week.
WHEAT.							
Hard Winter:							
No. 1	....	....	....	5	....	....	5
No. 4	....	....	....	.....	....	282	282
Total Hard Red Winter	....	....	....	5	....	282	287
Red Winter:							
No. 1	....	....	....	12	....	....	12
No. 2	40	147	....	98	....	....	285
Total Red Winter	40	147	....	110	....	....	297
No. 1 Red Walla	....	....	....	.....	....	....	[1] 7
Total Soft Red Winter	40	147	....	110	....	....	304
Total, week ending Apr. 3, 1920	**40**	**147**	....	**115**	....	**282**	**591**
Total, week ending Mar. 27, 1920	....	318	298	395	346	65	1,422
BARLEY.							
Total, Standard No. 1 California, week ending Apr. 3, 1920	....	....	....	.....	117	....	117
Total, week ending Mar. 27, 1920	....	28	....	.....	....	....	28
OATS.							
No. 3:							
White	....	742	....	.....	....	....	742
White clipped	....	.....	....	349	....	....	349
Total, week ending Apr. 3, 1920	....	742	....	349	....	....	1,091
Total, week ending Mar. 27, 1920	20	200	.....	.....	....	....	220
CORN.							
No. 2 Yellow	....	....	4	.....	....	....	4
No. 3 Mixed	....	17	....	.....	....	....	17
Total, week ending Apr. 3, 1920	....	17	4	.....	....	....	21
Total, week ending Mar. 27, 1920	....	....	25	51	....	....	76
RYE.							
No. 2 Western	....	....	17	1,280	....	....	1,297
Ungraded	....	166	....	.....	....	....	166
Total, week ending Apr. 3, 1920	....	166	17	1,280	....	....	1,463
Total, week ending Mar. 27, 1920	25	160	75	638	....	....	898

[1] Shipment made at port of Seattle.

SEEDS

SPRING DEMAND NOT UP TO EXPECTATIONS.

Some Further Declines in Prices.

During the week ending April 3 there has been a marked reduction in the price of red clover, sweet clover, alfalfa, and Kentucky bluegrass in most of the cities represented in the accompanying table of wholesale prices of field seeds.

The expected brisk early spring demand apparently did not materialize, although some cities, including New York, reported a very active trade in clovers during the week. In that city, despite the heavy arrivals of imported red clover, as well as of alfalfa seed, stocks of red-clover seed were being depleted rapidly, and the carry-over there, as elsewhere, will be small. Some correspondents believe that because of the backward spring there will be a fairly good demand for red and alsike clover for a week or ten days more.

Timothy, redtop, and orchard grass prices were unchanged from a week ago. The demand continues light and is not expected to improve sufficiently to cause a rise in prices.

In a few of the cities some improvement is noted in the demand for millets and Sudan grass. The southern demand seems to have been satisfied, but it is the opinion of dealers that there will be a heavy demand for these kinds of seed in other sections, as they are relatively cheap and may be planted for several months yet. Stocks are fairly liberal, but it is felt that considerable quantities are still available in producing sections. The trade in cowpeas and soy beans continues quiet and the prices are practically unchanged in all markets.

Seedsmen are experiencing a good demand for seed corn, which is expected to continue for several weeks. A few instances of difficulty in obtaining satisfactory seed stocks are reported from the Northwest. Prices of seed spring wheat remain unchanged and the late demand has been poor. Chicago seedsmen account for this poor demand by the fact that many of their sales during the past few years have been made to sections of the country that do not normally grow spring wheat. These sections produced wheat from patriotic motives, but this year evidently are planting their usual crops.

VEGETABLE SEED ACREAGE, 1920.

The prospective commercial acreage of vegetable seed crops for 1920 is given in the accompanying table. These figures are based on reports received from commercial vegetable seed growers and are as accurate and complete as it is possible to obtain at this time.

Compared with last year, marked reductions are noted in the acreage reported for dwarf snap beans, all beet, carrot, lettuce, onion seed, radish, spinach, sweet corn, and tomato seed, while a slightly increased acreage is reported for garden pole beans, cucumber, muskmelon, watermelon, parsley, pepper, pumpkin, and Swede turnip seed.

The estimated prospective production for 1920 from the acreage reported has been computed on the basis of the average yield per acre for the four-year period 1916–1919, and is given in column 3 of the table. Figures showing the acreage, average yield, and commercial production for 1919 are given also for comparison.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF FIELD SEEDS, APR. 3.

Prices given are for high qualities of seed offered by seedsmen. Obviously it is impossible to give prices that represent the same quality and origin of seed in each of the cities.

[In dollars per 100 pounds, except seed grains, which are per bushel.]

Kind of seed.	New York.	Baltimore.	Richmond.	Buffalo.	Toledo.	Louisville.	Chicago.	Minneapolis.	St. Louis.	Memphis.	Kansas City.	Denver.	Salt Lake City.	Seattle.	Ave. for U. S. same date last year.
Clovers:															
Red clover	56.00	58.00	58.50	57.50	57.10	57.00	55.50	57.00	54.00	58.00	56.00	.....	59.00	60.00	47.00
Alsike clover	60.00	58.50	58.50	58.50	60.40	58.00	58.50	58.00	57.00	60.00	59.00	58.00	60.00	60.00	39.00
White clover	61.00	60.00	62.00	61.00	65.00	60.00	60.00	66.00	60.00	63.00	63.00	62.00	65.00	68.00	48.00
Crimson clover	11.50	11.00	12.00	.....	.....	13.00	13.00	.....	14.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19.00
Sweet clover	33.00	36.00	36.00	34.00	35.00	32.00	33.00	36.00	36.00	36.00	35.00	35.00	35.00	40.00	25.00
Bur clover (hulled)	.....	28.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15.00
Lespedeza	.....	.....	35.00	.....	.....	40.00	.....	.....	40.00	34.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	28.00
Alfalfa	35.50	39.00	42.00	42.50	45.00	42.00	40.50	44.00	41.00	45.00	40.00	39.00	42.00	40.00	24.00
Grasses:															
Timothy	14.00	13.50	14.25	13.25	13.25	13.50	13.00	13.00	13.25	14.25	13.00	13.00	14.00	18.00	11.30
Redtop	18.00	18.00	19.50	20.00	19.00	19.00	17.00	20.00	19.00	22.50	19.00	21.00	21.00	25.00	14.00
Kentucky bluegrass	28.00	29.00	9.00	28.00	31.00	28.50	28.00	31.50	30.00	30.00	31.00	30.00	32.00	35.00	24.00
Orchard grass	23.00	25.00	5.25	25.00	26.00	22.50	22.50	25.00	27.00	28.00	24.00	8.00	9.00	30.00	28.50
Meadow fescue	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35.00	.....	.....	.....	35.00	37.00	.....	.....	24.50
Bromus inermis	32.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30.00	27.50	.....	.....	29.00	29.50	.....	.....	23.50
Millets:															
Golden millet	5.75	5.50	6.25	5.50	6.00	8.50	5.25	5.00	5.00	6.00	5.25	5.75	6.50	7.50	5.25
Common millet	5.00	3.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.50	3.50	4.00	4.25	3.25	3.25	.....	5.00	4.00
Siberian millet	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.50	3.50	3.50	.....	3.25	3.75	5.50	.....	5.25
Hungarian millet	9.00	7.00	.....	.....	9.00	.....	8.00	7.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.25
Japanese millet	.....	.....	.....	15.50	.....	.....	14.00	12.00	12.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.25
Broom-corn millet	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.75	3.50	4.00	.....	3.50	.....	.....	.....	3.85
Sorgos ("Cane"):															
Amber sorgo	.....	3.75	4.25	.....	.....	3.75	2.75	3.25	2.75	3.85	2.75	2.85	.....	.....	4.00
Orange sorgo	.....	3.75	4.35	.....	.....	3.75	3.00	.....	3.00	4.00	3.00	.....	.....	.....	4.00
Sumac sorgo	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.75	.....	.....	.....	4.15	3.00	.....	.....	.....	5.50
Grain sorghums:															
Kafir	.....	.....	3.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.75	3.00	.....	3.00	.....	.....	.....	4.00
Milo	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.70	3.00	.....	3.00	.....	.....	.....	3.75
Feterita	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.50	.....	3.25	.....	.....	.....	4.25
Sudan grass	.....	.....	13.50	12.00	.....	.....	12.00	13.75	13.00	15.00	13.00	13.00	.....	18.00	14.50
Rape	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	12.00	12.00	11.00	12.00	12.00	12.50	12.00	.....	12.00	10.00	9.00
Vetches:															
Hairy vetch	28.00	28.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	.....	32.50	29.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30.00	18.50
Common vetch	9.00	9.00	10.00	11.00	12.00	.....	10.00	10.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11.00	7.50
Peas:															
Canada field peas	6.00	6.00	.....	5.80	6.25	.....	5.25	.....	6.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.50	5.25
Cowpeas	.....	9.00	9.00	.....	11.25	10.00	10.00	.....	10.50	9.00	11.00	.....	.....	.....	6.00
Beans:															
Soy beans (southern)	.....	8.00	8.25	10.00	9.50	9.00	9.00	11.00	9.50	9.00	9.00	.....	.....	.....	4.25
White field beans	.....	8.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.00
Velvet beans	.....	.....	6.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.00
Cotton seed	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.25
Seed potatoes	.....	4.50	5.50	.....	4.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.50	.....	8.00	.....	.....	2.85
Seed grains:															
Seed corn	.....	2.75	3.00	2.50	3.00	3.50	3.00	3.00	2.50	3.25	3.00	3.35	.....	4.50	2.75
Seed wheat	.....	3.50	.....	3.95	.....	.....	3.75	3.85	.....	.....	.....	3.00	.....	4.20	2.85
Seed oats	.....	1.75	1.30	1.30	.....	1.20	1.25	1.30	1.20	1.25	1.25	1.70	.....	1.50	.95
Seed barley	.....	2.00	2.20	2.05	.....	.....	1.85	1.90	2.00	.....	1.90	2.65	.....	2.15	1.50
Seed rye	.....	.....	.....	2.85	.....	.....	2.40	2.40	1.85	.....	.....	2.80	.....	2.25	2.00
Seed buckwheat	.....	1.80	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.00	2.00	2.25	.....	2.00	.....	.....	.....	1.85

COMMERCIAL VEGETABLE SEED ACREAGE AND PRODUCTION.

Kind of seed.	Estimated acreage 1920.	Av. yield per acre 4 years, 1916–1919.	Prospective commercial production 1920.	Acreage, 1919.	Average yield per acre, 1919.	Commercial production, 1919.
	Acres.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Acres.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Beans, dwarf snap	35,325	375	13,247,000	48,658	515	25,093,000
Beans, garden pole (not including Lima)	9,100	430	3,913,000	7,957	540	4,395,000
Beet, garden	413	690	285,000	2,666	697	1,858,000
Beet, mangel	127	1,025	130,000	619	1,003	621,000
Beet, sugar	9,000	915	8,235,000	11,139	600	6,700,000
Cabbage	1,374	385	529,000	1,978	700	1,383,000
Carrot	524	525	275,000	3,465	450	1,562,000
Celery	47	430	20,200	135	400	54,000
Cucumber	3,838	215	825,000	3,582	214	766,300
Kale	38	335	12,700	106	406	43,000
Lettuce	1,705	425	725,000	2,283	298	679,800
Muskmelon	1,545	140	216,000	1,467	102	149,900
Watermelon	5,933	85	504,000	5,508	90	500,000
Onion seed	1,979	320	633,000	6,730	389	2,618,000
Onion sets	3,561	9,600	34,000,000	3,708	5,900	21,900,000
Parsley	187	870	163,000	146	764	111,500
Parsnip	170	680	116,000	303	732	222,000
Peas, garden	107,019	560	59,930,000	104,172	460	47,968,000
Pepper	415	60	24,900	160	75	12,000
Pumpkin	1,418	100	141,800	1,156	95	110,300
Radish	3,848	225	866,000	10,870	233	2,537,000
Salsify	53	435	23,300	205	452	92,600
Spinach	203	325	66,000	1,139	317	361,000
Squash, summer	895	160	143,000	1,153	195	223,000
Squash, winter	2,330	100	233,000	2,912	152	443,400
Sweet corn	10,300	825	8,497,000	14,565	900	13,143,000
Tomato	2,995	75	225,000	3,604	67	243,000
Turnip, English	1,040	290	302,000	1,207	380	456,000
Turnip, Swede	283	370	104,700	205	602	123,300

COTTON

PRICES AND MOVEMENT OF AMERICAN COTTON.

Spots Reach Highest Price of the Season.

In observance of the Easter season the New York, New Orleans, and Liverpool Cotton Exchanges were closed on Good Friday, April 2, the two first named exchanges to reopen Monday, April 5, and the Liverpool exchange to reopen on Wednesday, April 7; therefore prices used for the close of the week are those quoted on Thursday, April 1, instead of those of Saturday as heretofore, and comparisons will be made with the figures covered by the corresponding four days of the previous week and the corresponding four days of the same week in 1919. The closing average price for Middling as determined from the quotations supplied by the 10 designated markets was 41.43 cents per pound on April 1, this price being the highest recorded so far and compares with 40.93 cents for the previous week and 25.99 cents for the corresponding day in 1919.

It is reported that the spot demand continues slow notwithstanding the continued advance in prices. The sales reported by the 10 designated spot markets for the four business days of the week ending April 3 amounted to 27,664 bales as against 35,167 bales for the same period of the previous week and 35,727 bales for the corresponding period in 1919.

May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 113 points and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange they advanced 97 points. Liverpool May future contracts on April 1 closed at 25.85 pence as against 25.29 pence for the previous week and 14.78 pence for the corresponding day in 1919.

New York and New Orleans closing future prices for Apr. 1, 1920 and 1919.

Month.	New York.		New Orleans.	
	1920	1919	1920	1919
May	39.60	25.33	38.99	23.62
July	36.80	22.73	36.50	22.25
October	33.78	20.77	33.55	19.50
December	33.02	20.30	32.82	19.20

Cotton Movement and Exports from Aug. 1 to Apr. 2.

[Information from commercial sources.]

	1919-20	1918-19
	Bales.	*Bales.*
Port receipts	5,934,180	4,145,689
Port stocks	1,226,528	1,265,879
Interior receipts	6,082,378	5,194,245
Interior stocks	1,214,107	1,506,474
Into sight	9,981,072	8,837,937
Northern spinners' takings	2,244,410	1,536,159
Southern consumption	2,456,000	2,515,000
World's visible supply of American cotton	4,542,619	3,791,204

Figures at hand indicate that the exports for the week ending April 3 were 144,191 bales against 119,498 bales for the previous week and 145,681 bales for the corresponding week last year; and that the total exports from August 1, 1919, to April 2, 1920, amounted to 5,184,000 bales against 3,514,000 bales in 1918–19 and 3,358,000 bales in 1917–18.

Spot Cotton Quotations.

Price of Middling spot cotton for April 1 and the commercial differences in price between Middling and other grades of American Upland cotton at each of the 10 markets, with the total number of bales sold during the first four days of the week ending April 3 in each of these markets, as reported to the Bureau of Markets.

	Norfolk.	Augusta.	Savannah.	Montgomery.	New Orleans.	Memphis.	Little Rock.	Dallas.	Houston.	Galveston.	Average.
White standards:	[1] On.	On.	On.	On.	On.	On.	On.	On.	On.	On.	On.
Middling Fair	300	350	350	275	375	350	225	300	450	450	343
Strict Good Middling	250	250	250	225	350	275	175	250	350	350	273
Good Middling	200	200	200	175	300	200	125	200	250	250	210
Strict Middling	100	100	100	100	125	100	100	100	150	150	113
Middling	**39.50**	**40.50**	**41.00**	**40.00**	**41.00**	**41.00**	**42.25**	**43.30**	**42.50**	**43.25**	**41.43**
	[1] Off.	[1] Off.	Off.	Off.	Off.	Off.	Off.	Off.	Off.	Off.	Off.
Strict Low Middling	250	300	250	250	325	250	300	250	250	250	268
Low Middling	600	700	550	600	825	650	700	800	800	925	715
Strict Good Ordinary [2]	800	900	800	850	1,125	950	900	1,200	1,300	1,200	1,003
Good Ordinary [2]	1,000	1,100	1,000	1,100	1,350	1,350	1,100	1,500	1,600	1,600	1,270
Yellow Tinged:											
Good Middling	100	200	250	200	[3] 25	250	200	200	250	200	183
Strict Middling	200	400	350	300	150	400	350	300	350	300	310
Middling [2]	400	600	500	450	350	450	500	500	500	450	470
Strict Low Middling [2]	600	900	700	650	675	600	650	700	750	700	693
Low Middling [2]	800	1,100	1,000	950	1,175	900	850	1,000	1,300	1,000	1,008
Yellow Stained:											
Good Middling	400	450	500	400	350	550	500	450	450	450	450
Strict Middling [2]	600	650	650	600	575	650	650	600	550	550	608
Middling [2]	800	700	800	800	700	700	750	700	700	700	735
Blue Stained:											
Good Middling [2]	500	800	650	500	450	550	600	700	450	550	575
Strict Middling [2]	600	900	750	650	625	650	750	800	550	650	693
Middling [2]	800	1,000	900	800	750	900	850	900	700	750	835
Sales for week, bales	4,451	2,629	3,507	290	5,631	900	1,308	2,828	2,847	3,273	[4] 27,664

[1] The differences are stated in terms of points or one-hundredths of a cent per pound. By "On" is meant that the stated number of points is to be added to the price of Middling and by "Off" is meant that the stated number of points is to be subtracted from the price of Middling.

[2] These grades are not tenderable on future contracts made subject to section 5 of the United States cotton futures act, as amended, on the future exchanges at New York and New Orleans.

[3] On.

[4] Total sales in the 10 markets.

Exports of cotton from Aug. 1 to Apr. 2.

To –	1919-20	1918-19	1917-18
	Bales.	*Bales.*	*Bales.*
Great Britain	2,672,000	1,615,000	1,910,000
France	489,000	569,000	453,000
Other countries	2,023,000	1,300,000	995,000

Stocks of Government-classed Cotton at Future Markets.

Inspected cotton, Government classed, in warehouses in the ports of New York and New Orleans on April 3, 1920, of the grades tenderable on future contracts made on the exchanges in those markets subject to section 5 of the United States cotton futures act as amended:

Grade.	New York.	New Orleans.
Middling Fair	.....	11
Strict Good Middling	4	243
Good Middling	48	1,470
Strict Middling	152	3,286
Middling	760	4,490
Strict Low Middling	2,242	3,333
Low Middling	683	2,874
Good Middling Yellow Tinged	27	259
Strict Middling Yellow Tinged	81	252
Good Middling Yellow Stained	2	5
Total	4,002	16,232

New York Spot Quotations for 32 Years.

The quotation for Middling Upland cotton at New York on April 2, for each of the past 32 years is given below (in cents per pound):

1920	41.75	1912	10.95	1904	15.35	1896	7.88
1919	28.90	1911	14.40	1903	10.05	1895	6.38
1918	35.00	1910	14.75	1902	9.00	1894	7.75
1917	19.35	1909	9.95	1901	8.31	1893	8.62
1916	12.00	1908	10.50	1900	9.56	1892	6.69
1915	9.80	1907	10.90	1899	6.31	1891	9.00
1914	13.30	1906	11.65	1898	6.19	1890	11.44
1913	12.60	1905	8.15	1897	7.31	1889	10.19

Stocks of American cotton.

	1919-20	1918-19	1917-18	1916-17
	Bales.	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*
Liverpool	905,000	325,000	290,000	580,000
Manchester	161,000	43,000	26,000	49,000
Continent	495,000	320,000	139,000	429,000

Foreign spinners' takings of American cotton from Aug. 1 to Mar. 12.

[Information from commercial sources.]

	1919-20	1918-19	1917-18
	Bales.	*Bales.*	*Bales.*
Great Britain	1,867,000	1,262,000	1,645,000
Continent	1,381,000	912,000	975,000
Japan	566,000	396,000	354,000

Long Staple Cotton.

A fair demand is reported for extra staple cotton at New Orleans and a considerable demand at Memphis. Some of the sales reported in these two markets were as follows:

New Orleans:	
Middling to Strict Middling, 1 1/16 to 1 1/8 inches	$0.55
Low Middling, spotted, 1 7/16 to 1 1/2 inches	.40
Low Middling to Strict Low Middling, California, 1 1/8 inches	.45
Strict Middling, 1 3/16 inches	.81
Memphis:	
Low Middling to Strict Low Middling, 1 1/16 inches	.72
Strict Good Ordinary, 1 1/16 inches	.65
Strict Middling, 1 1/16 inches	.47½
Strict Middling to Good Middling, 1 1/16 inches	1.00
Middling Tinged, 1 1/16 inches	.38

The average premiums quoted in the New Orleans and Memphis markets for the staple lengths specified are given below. The figures are based on sales during the week ending April 3 and are for Middling cotton based on Middling short staple at 41 cents per pound at New Orleans and Memphis:

(Continued on page 239.)

DOMINANT POSITION OF AMERICAN COTTON.

(Continued from front page.)

and the international trade. Statistics on cotton are usually given in bales. The weights of the bales vary with the country in which packed from 230 pounds or less to 750 pounds or more, as follows.

	Pounds.		*Pounds.*
Egyptian	750	West Indies	405
American	500	Sea Island	386
China	460	Brazil	340
East Indian	410	Peru	239
African	410		

—From commercial sources.

For purposes of comparison, therefore, the data given in this article are expressed in terms of the average American bale of 500 pounds, gross weight, except in Table 3, where running bales are given.

In interpreting the effect of the possibilities of increased production, even of long-staple varieties, it should be borne in mind that some single counties of the United States produce as much as 100,000 bales each.

Production of Cotton.

The principal cotton-producing countries of the world are the United States, India, Egypt, Russia, China, Brazil, Mexico, and Peru. Of these, however, only three, the United States, India, and Egypt, supply quantities of considerable importance. Other countries may become factors in the future if steps now being taken to augment the supply develop favorably. The production of the more important cotton-growing regions is given in Table 1.

The data on the production of cotton in the United States given in Table 1 have been compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census. The data for foreign countries have been compiled by the Bureau of Crop Estimates, except as noted. The principal foreign cotton-producing countries, such as India and Egypt, provide estimates of production and consumption that are reliable for practical purposes. However, for many of the other foreign countries the element of estimation enters more or less into the data.

Statistics of foreign countries do not show separately the production of linters. For comparative purposes, therefore, the total production of both cotton and linters in the United States will be given, but separately.

Exporting Countries.

The principal exporting countries are the United States, India, and Egypt, as shown by Table 2. The exports of American cotton by countries are given in Table 3.

Importing Countries.

The United Kingdom is the principal importer of raw cotton. Before the war Germany, France, Japan, Italy, Austria-Hungary, Russia, and Belgium imported large quantities. Japan imported more cotton during the years 1915, 1916, 1917, and 1918 than during any prewar year. During the war period Belgium, Germany, and Austria-Hungary were eliminated as importing countries (Table 4).

Grades of Cotton.

The sources of supply and the length of the staple of the various kinds of cotton, which have been compiled partly from the report of the British Empire Cotton-Growing Committee and partly from information of the Cotton Division of the Bureau of Markets, are given in Table 5. This classification will be followed in the following survey.

(To be continued in an early issue.)

Table 1.—Production of Cotton (Including Linters), in Principal Countries, Crop-years 1913–1919.

[Bales of 500 pounds gross weight.]

Country.	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919
North America:							
United States—	*Bales*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*
Ginned	14,156,486	16,134,930	11,191,820	11,449,930	11,302,375	12,040,532	[1] 11,329,755
Linters	638,881	856,900	931,141	1,330,714	1,125,719	929,516	[2]
Total	14,795,367	16,991,830	12,122,961	12,780,644	12,428,094	12,970,048	
West Indies (British)	5,515	4,722	4,719	[3] 2,800	2,510	3,791	[2]
Mexico	[4] 150,000	[4] 125,000	[4] 125,000	[4] 140,000	[4] 125,000	365,709	[5] 361,558
South America:							
Brazil	320,000	385,000	440,000	420,000	449,000	[4] 563,000	590,000
Peru	[6] 110,314	[6] 105,617	[6] 97,429	[6] 113,472	[6] 80,140	[4] 114,000	[2]
Asia:							
British India	4,239,000	4,359,000	3,128,000	3,767,000	3,756,000	3,347,000	3,072,000
Japan	4,462	4,582	4,840	4,360	4,186	[2]	[2]
Korea	32,787	33,322	41,516	28,901	52,189	[5] 140,000	[2]
Russia—							
Transcaucasia	119,821	132,198	132,649	[2]	[4] 578,000	[4] 550,000	[2]
Turkestan	953,281	1,176,477	1,525,929	1,101,489			
Africa:							
Lagos	[2]	11,000	5,188	7,782	6,527	2,510	[2]
Nyasaland	[6] 5,023	[7] 7,000	6,413	7,244	5,439	4,184	[2]
British East Africa	[6] 282	400	251	167	167	167	[2]
Uganda	23,733	35,000	20,837	21,000	20,084	19,247	[2]
Union of South Africa	[6] 68	[6] 87	[6] 243	[6] 267	732	837	[2]
Egypt	1,588,000	1,337,000	989,000	1,062,000	1,321,818	1,088,347	[5] 1,243,000
Sudan (Anglo-Egyptian)	[6] 10,737	8,000	20,084	13,556	19,247	10,012	[2]
German Africa—							
East Africa	[6] 10,109	[8] 10,109	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]
Togo	[6] 2,322	[8] 2,322	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]

United States data from Bureau of the Census; data on foreign countries from Bureau of Crop Estimates except as noted.

[1] Preliminary report of total cotton ginned.
[2] Not available.
[3] Report of British Cotton Growing Association.
[4] Bulletins 137 and 140 Bureau of the Census.
[5] Unofficial estimate.
[6] Exports.
[7] Includes Rhodesia.
[8] 1913 export figures.

Table 2.—Exports of Cotton (Including Linters), by Countries, Calendar Years 1909–1918.

[Thousands of bales; i. e. 000 omitted; bales of 500 pounds gross weight.]

Country.	Average, 1909–1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918
Belgium	159					
Brazil	83	140	24	5	3	1
British India	1,966	2,791	2,103	2,118	1,588	781
China	240	188	202	237	232	360
Egypt	1,442	1,225	1,430	1,122	844	1,040
France	316	209	40	116	89	29
Germany	232					
Netherlands	145	111	181	2		
Persia [1]	118	105				
Peru	87	106	97	112	80	99
United States	[2] 8,731	[3] 8,931	[3] 6,406	[3] 5,964	[3] 4,587	[3] 5,664
Other countries	169	111	183			
Total	13,688	13,917	10,666	[4] 9,676	[4] 7,423	[4] 7,974

[1] Year beginning Mar. 21.
[2] Year beginning Sept. 1.
[3] Year beginning Aug. 1.
[4] Incomplete.

—Bureau of Crop Estimates.

Table 3.—Exports of Cotton (Including Linters) from the United States, 1910–1919.

[Running bales.]

Country.	Average for years ending Aug. 31, 1910–1914.	Years ending July 31—				
		1915	1916	1917	1918	1919
	Bales.	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*
Austria-Hungary	[1]					54,759
Belgium	174,663	1,174				90,096
France	1,029,021	682,630	921,932	994,085	615,995	734,739
Germany	2,436,278	242,661				
Italy	479,838	1,109,541	788,905	643,573	373,812	588,373
Netherlands	[2]	[2]	14,659	54,033		77,198
Russia in Europe	82,908	103,671	156,552	32,503	15,000	300
Spain	256,650	444,123	319,134	376,080	232,573	360,739
United Kingdom	3,386,361	3,771,646	2,852,434	2,682,170	2,276,543	2,635,198
Canada	150,039	183,255	193,095	194,382	251,755	196,698
Mexico	18,076	40,072	20,042	5,240	9,952	990
Japan	282,660	432,950	491,398	481,318	604,252	784,522
Other countries	207,108	1,532,840	432,959	275,625	96,242	200,398
Total exports, including linters	8,503,602	8,544,563	6,191,110	5,739,009	4,476,124	5,663,920
Linters	[3]	221,875	295,408	439,490	187,704	71,534
Cotton	[3]	8,322,688	5,895,702	5,299,519	4,288,420	5,592,386
Total crop, including linters	13,433,269	16,738,241	12,012,813	12,664,078	12,344,664	12,816,716
Linters	500,171	832,401	944,640	1,300,163	1,096,422	910,236
Cotton	12,933,097	15,905,840	11,068,173	11,363,915	11,248,242	11,906,480
Percentage of crop exported	63	51	52	45	36	44

Compiled by U. S. Bureau of Markets from statistics of the Department of Commerce.

[1] Data for cotton years not available separately, but are included in "Other countries." Average for fiscal years ending June 30, 92,924 running bales.
[2] Data for cotton years not available separately, but are included in "Other countries." For the fiscal year 1915 our exports to Netherlands were 509,105 running bales, while the average 1910–1914, was 23,964 running bales.
[3] Separate statistics not available.

Table 4.—Imports of Cotton, by Countries, for Calendar Years 1909–1918.

[Thousands of bales; i. e., 000 omitted; bales of 500 pounds gross weight.]

Country.	Average, 1909-1913.	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918
Austria-Hungary	906					
Belgium	496					
Canada	187	152	197	205	178	230
France	1,435	949	1,052	1,192	1,260	656
Germany	2,258					
Italy	896	879	1,344	1,170	828	601
Japan	1,405	1,705	2,015	2,299	1,947	1,886
Netherlands	277	245	365	177		
Russia	886	801	641	57		
Spain	382	389	660	471	447	277
Sweden	93	107	580	130	32	
Switzerland	113	101	147	123	94	38
United Kingdom	4,164	3,447	4,820	4,045	3,163	3,114
United States	[1] 220	[2] 364	[2] 421	[2] 288	[2] 217	[2] 197
Other countries	342	287	297			
Total	14,010	9,426	12,539	[3] 10,157	[3] 8,166	[3] 6,999

[1] Year beginning Sept. 1. [2] Year beginning Aug. 1. [3] Incomplete.

—Bureau of Crop Estimates.

Table 5.—Source of Supply of Cotton According to Length of Staple.

[Bales of 500 pounds; gross weight.]

Growths.	Kind.	Where grown.	Length of staple.	Approximate prewar supply.
			Inches.	*Bales.*
I	Sea Island	Islands, South Carolina	1 1/2–2 1/4	8,000
	do	West Indies	1 1/2–2 1/4	4,000
II	do	Islands, Florida and Georgia	1 1/2–1 3/4	70,000
	do	West Indies	1 1/2–1 3/4	2,000
	Egyptian	Egypt	1 1/8–1 3/4	550,000
III	do	do	1 –1 3/8	700,000
	do	Sudan	1 –1 3/8	20,000
	American	Mississippi Delta, etc	1 1/8–1 1/2	200,000
	African	Nyasaland, Uganda, and East and South Africa	1 1/8–1 1/4	40,000
	Peruvian	Peru	1 –1 1/2	125,000
IV	American [1]	United States	7/8–1 1/2	15,000,000
	Mexican	Mexico	7/8–1 1/8	150,000
	Brazilian	Brazil	3/4–1 3/8	300,000
	Russian	Russia	1 –1 3/8	500,000
	West African	West Africa	1 –1 1/8	15,000
	Levant	Levant	3/4–1 1/8	100,000
	Indian	India	1 –1 1/16	400,000
	Chinese and Korean	China and Chosen (Korea)	1	250,000
V	Indian	India	3/4– 7/8	4,500,000
	Russian	Russia	3/4– 7/8	750,000
	Chinese	China	3/4– 3/4	1,800,000
	Approximate world's prewar supply			25,484,000

—British Cotton Growing Committee and U. S. Bureau of Markets.

[1] Including American-Egyptian cotton.

BUTTER PRODUCTION, 1919.

(Continued from front page.)

Nebraska was the only one of the 10 leading States showing a decrease in production under 1918. As a consequence it slipped from fourth place in 1918 to sixth place in 1919, thereby allowing California and Ohio to surpass it. Kansas surrendered its place at the end of the list to Missouri on account of a very large increase in that State rather than a smaller production in Kansas.

While New Mexico showed the largest percentage decrease in production, 65.7 per cent, Nebraska showed the greatest actual decrease, 2,219,505 pounds. Next to the District of Columbia, New Mexico produced the smallest amount of butter, thereby usurping the place occupied in 1918 by Georgia.

Tendency Towards Centralization.

Although every section of the United States produced more butter in 1919 than in 1918, in every instance it was accomplished in a smaller number of factories, indicating a continued tendency toward centralization in the manufacture of butter. The decrease in the number of factories as shown by the reports received by the Bureau of Markets ranged from three out of each hundred operating in 1918 in the West North Central section to nearly 15 in the Southwestern section. The greatest actual decrease for any section, 73 factories, occurred in the East North Central section. The South Atlantic section showed the smallest decrease, two factories. Reports were received from a smaller number of factories in 37 out of the 48 States. The decrease ranged from one each in Kansas, Alabama, and New Mexico to 44 in Wisconsin. California showed the second highest reduction, with 27 less factories reporting. Florida, South Carolina, Virginia, and Arizona reported from the same number of factories both years. Only seven States reported from a larger number of factories. The increase ranged from one each in Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, and Kentucky to three each in Ohio and Tennessee.

MONTANA CATTLE MOVEMENT.

(Continued from front page.)

from Montana during 1919 showed an increase of 171 per cent.

That this vast increase in shipments represents, in large measure, a drain of the State's cattle supply, is not only indicated by the fact that the number shipped out during the past year was within 571,000 of the total number in the State, as shown by census figures compiled in the spring of 1919, but also by the character of shipments, which composed the numerically heavy 1919 output. Drought made necessary the exodus of many thousand head of breeding cattle, immature steers, and calves from Montana last year that under more favorable climatic would not have been included in the outgoing movement until one to three years later. Although many of these cattle were sent direct to grazing areas and feed lots, and some of them have not as yet showed up at market centers, the number reaching the big central markets was not only numerically larger than in previous years but included a much larger percentage of young and breeding stock than ordinarily.

Chicago receipts of Montana cattle and calves for 1919 increased 8 per cent over 1918 and 34 per cent over 1917, during both of which years liquidation prevailed by reason of the magnet of high prices and because of a reduced range area and drought in some sections. Chicago's increase in receipts of bovine stock from that State last year was 200 per cent as compared with the 1916 receipts.

The following table shows the receipts of Montana cattle by classes at Chicago and Omaha in recent years as compiled from reports of brand inspectors of the Montana Cattlemen's Association:

	Year.	Steers.	Cows and heifers.	Bulls.	Calves.	Total.
Chicago..	1916	68,579	22,919	1,272	467	93,177
	1917	116,902	82,901	3,121	5,300	208,224
	1918	139,935	105,013	4,029	10,139	259,116
	1919	146,207	108,706	3,735	21,599	280,247
Omaha..	1918	19,598	19,306	707	882	40,493
	1919	29,488	32,056	1,292	5,779	68,615

Chicago receipts of steers from Montana last year, as compared with 1916, increased 113 per cent; the receipts of cows and heifers increased 374 per cent; bulls, 193 per cent; and calves, 4,525 per cent. The Omaha receipt figures show the percentage of gain in Montana shipments of steers to that market during 1919 over 1918 to have been 50 per cent; cows and heifers, 66 per cent; bulls, 82 per cent; and calves, 555 per cent.

Shipments of cattle and calves out of Montana for the past 35 years, as reported by brand inspectors, were:

Year.	Number.	Year.	Number.	Year.	Number.
1885....	79,089	1897....	252,162	1909....	255,178
1886....	119,620	1898....	232,225	1910....	243,662
1887....	82,134	1899....	203,499	1911....	205,873
1888....	167,602	1900....	160,055	1912....	188,675
1889....	123,880	1901....	151,986	1913....	172,299
1890....	174,035	1902....	230,000	1914....	158,623
1891....	250,000	1903....	210,573	1915....	173,936
1892....	203,000	1904....	283,775	1916....	227,828
1893....	279,153	1905....	267,966	1917....	333,056
1894....	302,655	1906....	276,722	1918....	406,415
1895....	206,460	1907....	214,642	1919....	641,337
1896....	254,864	1908....	241,320		

Shipments of Montana cattle during 1919 to eastern market centers, western coast points, and to grazing and feeding districts outside that State, as compiled from reports by brand inspectors, were as follows:

Received at—	Total head.
Chicago	280,247
South St. Paul	86,897
South Omaha	68,615
Sioux City	12,342
Kansas City	1,615
St. Joseph	190
Denver	15
Western coast and for feed	191,416
Total	641,337

COTTON PRICES AND MOVEMENT.

(Continued from page 237.)

Length.	New Orleans (points on Middling).	Memphis (points on Middling).
1 1/16 inches	625	550
1 1/8 inches	2,425	2,550
1 3/16 inches	3,550	4,000
1 1/4 inches	4,200	4,600
1 5/16 inches		5,000
1 3/8 inches		5,800

Stocks of Egyptian cotton in Alexandria on April 2.

	Bales.		Bales.
1919–20	141,000	1917–18	338,000
1918–19	393,000	1916–17	147,000

FOREIGN MARKETS

ALBERTA WOOL MARKETED BY CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION.

Growers Dependent Upon Markets in United States.

Alberta's wool clip in 1919 totaled about 2,115,000 pounds, with an approximate value of $1,225,000, according to estimates made by the director for Alberta of the Canadian Cooperative Wool Growers, reports the American Consul at Calgary.

Of the total production, the farmers marketed 1,463,859 pounds through the Canadian Cooperative Wool Growers' Association, and sold about 650,000 pounds direct to brokers. The bulk of Alberta's wool was sold in the United States, principally in Boston.

The prices obtained by the cooperative association ranged from 40 to 68½ cents a pound, averaging about 58 cents a pound. The average is not definite, inasmuch as all the wool has not been sold. Average prices obtained in previous years follow: 1914, 19 cents; 1915, 27¾ cents; 1916, 29 cents; 1917, 60 cents; 1918, 60 cents.

Although Canadian manufacturers took more domestic wool in 1919 than in any previous year, the Canadian farmers will have to rely on the United States for a market for many years to come.

The total amount of wool invoiced through the American Consulate in Calgary in 1919, was 243,756 pounds, valued at $142,594; through the consular agency in Lethbridge, 884,177 pounds, valued at $515,544; and through Edmonton agency, 29,795 pounds, valued at $20,344.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS NEEDED IN CENTRAL EUROPE.

The following, taken from the report of the British Relief Mission, dated January 1, 1920, are the estimated requirements of certain European countries during 1920:

Cereals.

Poland: 500,000 tons for food and seed.

Czecho-Slovakia: 350,000 tons.

Roumania: Has sufficient quantities for consumption and a fair quantity of wheat and maize for export.

Kingdom of Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes: Has sufficient quantities for consumption and an exportable surplus of over 1,000,000 tons of maize, wheat, pigs.

Austria: 652,000 tons foodstuffs.

Hungary: 380,000 tons wheat and rye for human consumption; 1,433,000 tons barley, maize, oats for feedstuffs and industrial purposes.

Esthonia: 7,200 tons of rice.

Latvia: Shortage to be made good by Lithuania.

Lithuania: Has a probable small surplus of grain for export; 6,500 tons to go to Latvia.

Russia (Petrograd): At least 25,000 tons of foodstuffs a month. South Russia is likely to have a surplus of grain for export between 1,000,000 and 4,000,000 tons.

Armenia: 6,000 tons of flour a month.

Sugar and Meat.

Hungary: 53,000 tons of meat and 63,000 tons of sugar.

Esthonia: 7,200 tons of sugar.

Raw Materials.

Poland: Cotton, wool, fertilizer, jute, rubber, vegetable oils.

Czecho-Slovakia: Cotton, wool, fertilizer, jute, rubber, vegetable oils, oilseeds, and nitrates.

Kingdom of Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes: Cotton, wool, fertilizer, and oils.

Austria: 950,000 tons of various raw materials.

Hungary: Cotton and wool.

Russia: Cotton and rubber.

FOREIGN TRADE ITEMS.

American Flour Again on Hongkong Market.—American flour is being quoted in Hongkong for the first time in several years, according to a report of the American Consul General at Hongkong, dated February 7. The bulk of the flour now being handled is from Australia, but the drouth will probably curtail the wheat exports from that country.

The prices prevailing about the first of February were as follows, per bag of 50 pounds:

American Patent	$3.70
Cut-off	3.38
Straight	3.38
Australian No. 1	3.36
No. 2	3.30
Shanghai	3.60

Wool.—A company has been formed in South Africa for the purpose of manufacturing woolens on a large scale. The plant will be able to handle 10,000,000 pounds of unwashed wool per year, and the estimated value of the output is $5,000,000.

With the proposed plant running to capacity the imports of raw wool from South Africa by the United States may be materially reduced. During the fiscal year 1918 about 16 per cent of our total imports of wool came from British South Africa. The following table shows the various classes of wool imported by the United States from South Africa for fiscal years ending June 30 (in pounds):

Class.	1915	1916	1917	1918
Clothing	23,717,804	61,885,970	23,473,031	55,757,397
Combing	3,400	21,780	390,411	.....
Carpet	460,136	7,559,665	2,985,699	4,521,876
Total	24,181,340	69,467,415	26,759,141	60,279,273

Shipping.—Shipping conditions have improved at all ports in Great Britain except Cardiff, where 80 vessels are awaiting discharge.

Little Demand for New Zealand Hemp.—"The majority of the hemp mills in New Zealand have opened up for the season, but the outlook is not overly bright since there seems to be but little shipping space offered for this class of cargo, and the demand from abroad is not very strong," reports the American Consul General at Auckland.

"There is an encouraging demand for fiber in England and Canada, but few demands so far from the United States.

"It is proposed to continue to accumulate a stock of hemp, but it is not expected that the mills will run up to normal during the season. The quality of the hemp produced thus far is above normal."

NORTHWEST STORAGE HOLDINGS OF DAIRY AND POULTRY PRODUCTS.

Comparisons of the cold storage holding, of dairy and poultry products in Portlands Oreg., and Seattle, Wash., on March 1, 1919, and March 1, 1920, are shown in the following table:

City.	Creamery butter.	Cheese.	Eggs.	Dressed poultry.
Portland:	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Dozen.*	*Pounds.*
1920	38,179	128,202	1,440	215,939
1919	56,078	27,284	1,830	259,487
Per cent change	− 31.92	+ 369.88	−21.31	−16.78
Seattle:				
1920	110,773	386,831	10,200	229,447
1919	38,848	1,900	9,600	503,489
Per cent change	+185.14	+20,259.53	+ 6.25	−54.43

FOREIGN EXCHANGE CABLE RATES.[1]

Week Ending Apr. 3.

Countries.	Coin.	Par value.	High.	Low.
Argentina	Peso	$1.0365	$1.02	$1.017
Belgium	Franc	.1930	.073638	.07153
Brazil	Milreis	[2] .5462	[3] .27	[3] .264
China:				
Hongkong	Dollar	[4] .8642	.9910	.98
Shanghai	Tael	1.2020	1.465	1.44
Czechoslovakia	Krone	.2026	.0139	.0135
Denmark	do	.2680	.1875	.1825
England	Pound	4.8665	3.985	3.86
France	Franc	.1930	.06978	.06734
Germany	Mark	.2382	.0145	.0137
Greece	Drachma	.193	.108	.109
Italy	Lira	.1930	.05043	.04866
Japan	Yen	.4985	.475	.47
Jugoslavia	Krone	.2026	.0074	.007
Mexico	Peso	.4985	.50375	.5025
Netherlands	Guilder	.4020	.375	.3675
Norway	Krone	.2680	.198	.192
Poland	Mark	.2382	.0068	.0064
Roumania	Leu	.1930	.0175	.0155
Serbia	Dinar	.193	.033	.0317
Spain	Peso	.1930	.1775	.1745
Sweden	Krona	.2680	.219	.214
Switzerland	Franc	.1930	.17794	.17482

[1] These rates are approximate only, as they represent the value of foreign moneys at New York about noon. The values fluctuate with the demand, which may change within the hour.
[2] Gold. [3] Government paper. [4] Approximate.

EXPORTS OF FROZEN MEATS TO THE UNITED KINGDOM FROM AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, AND SOUTH AMERICA, 1911–1919.

AUSTRALIA.

Period.	Mutton.	Lamb.	Beef.
July 1–June 30.	*Carcasses.*	*Carcasses.*	*Quarters.*
1911–12	1,909,088	1,450,651	450,835
1912–13	2,091,582	1,188,370	1,066,397
1913–14	2,698,654	1,741,897	1,275,752
1914–15	2,931,703	1,867,513	1,876,029
1915–16	555,051	409,441	901,133
1916–17	922,441	572,691	1,619,394
1917–18	177,797	161,917	1,407,421
1918–19	1,033,561	116,012	694,970

NEW ZEALAND.

1911	1,792,067	3,326,843	147,154
1912	2,360,789	3,191,197	149,397
1913	2,210,648	3,399,119	127,495
1914	2,771,102	3,644,777	371,604
1915	2,929,412	3,806,421	526,119
1916	2,456,115	3,118,317	727,772
1917	1,964,530	1,550,712	615,807
1918	1,348,884	1,317,989	537,017
1919 (Jan.–June)	1,075,226	1,520,116	252,174

SOUTH AMERICA.

1911	3,048,262	1,092,155	3,807,320
1912	2,500,000	815,000	4,030,000
1913	1,909,061	671,290	4,477,160
1914	1,876,578	865,296	4,375,019
1915	921,436	442,132	3,531,842
1916	1,190,524	637,160	3,650,000
1917	783,250	408,250	2,795,500
1918	1,112,962	211,980	4,052,682
1919 (Jan.–June)	780,523	116,819	2,681,045

NEW CANADIAN PRICES FOR SEED WHEAT.

The following telegram was received from the American Consul at Winnipeg on April 1:

"Commencing April 1, according to the Canadian Wheat Board regulations, seed wheat will be sold at $2.45 a bushel until April 15. This applies to No. 1 Northern wheat grown in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta. Sold locally from country elevators from April 15, wheat for seed purposes will be $2.80 a bushel."

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